We'll Never Cease Fire Till Our Enemies Cease to Be

Nippon Times
Evening

Go Ahead, on to Victory All Over the World

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Germans Enter Kharkov Suburb

U-BOATS SINK 36 ENEMY VESSELS IN 24 HOURS

In News Spotlight

VICHY'S ANTI-RED FRONT

New France Surmounts Machinations by U.S. And Britain; Now Working Hand-in-Hand With Reich to Exterminate Menace of Communism

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

ZURICH, March 10.—Ignoring various Anglo-American machinations directed toward it, France is forging ahead under the able leadership of Premier Pierre Laval in common efforts with Germany to protect itself from the menace of Bolshevism.

The invasion of French North Africa by anti-Axis forces in November last year was aimed at obtaining a "spring board" to invade the European Continent and at the same time, at disturbing the social order in France.

This Anglo-American machination seemed to have achieved a successful result, but France came out from this ordeal stronger as it realized that to fight against Communism is the right policy it should take, in view of the fact that for France, a member of the community of European nations, Bolshevism is as serious a threat as for other Axis countries which are now fighting against this invading force with all their might.

Working With Reich

At present, France is cooperating with Germany by offering its labor. In the past, however, Premier Laval had to experience extreme difficulties in executing this policy of collaborating with the Reich because despite his tremendous efforts, not a few obstacles stood in his way.

One of the factors to hinder the prosecution of this policy was the 'De Gaullist' psychology which was prevalent among the French people. This sentiment originated from the submissive sentiment the French people inevitably harbored toward the victor, Germany, and a complex of jealousy, hatred and desperation.

While such "defeatist complex" has been prevalent among the populace, those who held leading positions have made profound reflexion on such an anarchaic attitude and made great efforts to search for a path whereby France can revive. The Vichy Government's attitude to do its utmost to reconstruct France under the current difficult situation is praiseworthy.

It is recalled in this connection that the cardinal policy taken by the leaders of the Vichy Government including Chief of State, Marshal Philippe Petain, was solely "for the benefit of France" and this principle has been severely criticized by warring nations as opportunism. However, the Vichy Government, under the circumstances prevalent at that time, could not afford to act otherwise.

Laval Pushes Activities

When Premier Laval assumed the leadership in April last year, he continued to stick to this policy and concentrated his efforts on the rehabilitation of the domestic conditions, without making any change in the diplomatic policy of France.

As for Premier Laval's administrative achievements, we can enumerate the improvement of the old system for officials, utilization of materials by closing smaller factories, increase of agrarian labor which was realized as a result of negotiations with Germany, improvement of the conditions regarding the exchange of laborers and war prisoners, modification of the border line between the occupied and unoccupied regions and the increase in the allocation of food stuff.

However, this policy seeking after the "benefit of France" had to be discontinued with the great turmoil caused by the Anglo-American invasion of North Africa in November last year. Various astounding events that took place in the aftermath of the anti-Axis invasion such as the treacherous coup of the late Admiral Jean Francois Darlan and General Henri H.

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Press Comments

Friday, March 12

ASAHI—Strengthening of Labor; Soviet-American Rift

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Washington Puppet Show; Obsolete Methods

Strengthening of Labor

ASAHI—The policy of requisitioning company presidents as well as workers for the purpose of expanding industrial productivity if the national requisitioning system is to be more thoroughly enforced had been decided by the Diet and the Welfare Ministry yesterday called together the representatives of various industries, explained the system to them and sought their cooperation.

That perfection of the labor system is the basic element for production increase and that if productivity is to be phenomenally expanded the spirit of "every citizen a worker" must permeate all strata of the nation are points that cannot be disputed. Thus, since the adoption of a requisitioning system for workers in 1939, the system has first been applied to war industries and since 1941 to civilian industries. Moreover, in January this year the Government decided on an "urgency measure on labor for productivity expansion" in order to renovate and strengthen the requisitioning system.

If, however, in actual practice, presidents and other executives of requisitioned companies remained the traditional type of business magnates simply selected by shareholders, the system cannot be operated very satisfactorily even if as individuals such executives are fully aware of their national mission and even if all the workers under them worked thoroughly in the spirit of service to the nation. Especially in case the quality of requisitioned workers should be unsatisfactory, that may be offered as an excuse for the loss of proper tension.

In this sense, at all requisitioned factories, production and business must be operated in the form and direction most needed by the nation in a state of general mobilization from president to apprentice.

In the actual requisitioning of presidents, however, various problems are likely to arise, such as: in what manner are they to be used and how is the spirit of cooperation from president to apprentice to be cultivated. It may also be a good idea for the Government to take over some industries for the duration of the war and enforce a sort of private-ownership-state-management system.

Soviet-American Rift

ASAHI—A serious rift has again developed in relations between the Soviet Union and the United States. It was caused by a statement made to newsmen by the American Ambassador Admiral William H. Standley, who denounced the Soviet policy of secrecy and non-cooperative attitude toward its allies and expressed his dissatisfaction over the fact that in spite of the enormous quantities of arms and ammunition supplied to the Soviet Union by the United States in accordance with the Lease-Lend Act the Kremlin leaders have not acquainted the people with this important fact. Repercussions to this statement have been extraordinary.

Naturally this expression of non-confidence in the Soviets has brought forth refutations from the Soviet side and even in America opinion is divided, thus exposing again the split in views regarding the Soviet Union that exists in the United States. It is unthinkable, however, that the American Ambassador should have made the statement he did from an entirely individual standpoint. It is more likely that the sentiments that had been entertained in America toward the Soviets have burst forth in that form through the medium of its Ambassador.

It is not strange, however, that such discord should break out in Soviet-American relations from time to time, because they are nations that have been brought together by expediency in spite of the irrepressible animosity they bear each other. Ever since Premier Josef Stalin last fall expressed his dissatisfaction in regard to Anglo-American aid to the Soviets and the second front question and aggravation in Soviet-American relations came to the surface, clefts and fissures have developed everywhere. The non-participation by the Soviet Union in the Casablanca conference is only one instance out of many.

It was only natural that the Soviet Union did not feel interested in a conference that discussed an entirely imaginary post-war domination of the world by the United States and Britain in accordance with their plutocratic philosophy of life. At

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Latest Reich Victims Were 13 Ships Plying Between U.S. Britain

Domei

BERLIN, March 11.—German submarine units in the Atlantic attacked enemy convoyed transports bound from the United States to England, and sank 13 transports, totalling 73,000 tons, the German High Command announced today.

Thus, in the same area, enemy shipping sunk within the last 24 hours number 36 ships totalling 207,000 tons.

Action Still Continued

The German U-boat squadron which had been chasing and attacking an anti-Axis convoy sailing from America to Britain sinking 13 merchantmen totaling 73,000 tons and hitting another three with torpedoes in the Atlantic Ocean is still continuing its operations, it was announced by the German High Command in its special communique issued at noon today.

According to the official statement of the 13 merchant ships sunk, eight were fully loaded with ammunition and were instantly sunk when hit by torpedoes, with all members of the crew drowned.

Including the above war results, the German submarines claimed 36 enemy merchantmen totaling 207,000 tons within 24 hours.

Thus, the results achieved by the German naval forces in the destruction of enemy shipping as from March 1 to date total 53 merchant ships aggregating 356,700 tons.

Italians Also Busy

Domei

ROME, March 11.—The Italian High Command issued at noon today the following announcement on new developments in the Tunisian front.

In an air battle, German fighters shot down 12 enemy planes.

Italian torpedo planes discovered enemy transports in waters between Bougie and Algiers, and sank one ship of 15,000 tons, and also seriously damaged one large merchant ship and a destroyer.

Thus, since the outbreak of the war, Italian air forces have sunk more than 1,000,000 tons of enemy shipping.

Report Given U.S. Senate On Flaws in War Efforts

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 10.—Three factors hindering the smooth war execution by the United States were pointed out in the report submitted by the Senate Defense Committee to the Senate today, it is reported from Washington.

The three factors mentioned in the report are as follows:

1. The war program was not properly planned and its execution is being delayed.

2. In carrying out decided plans, there are conflicts of views among those concerned.

3. Afraid of intensifying public opinion, the Government is unable to carry out its plans decisively.

The report further warned the American public that 1943 will be the most difficult year of the conflict.

Hsinking Sees Trade Meet

Domei

HSINKING, March 11.—A 2-day liaison conference on mutual trade between Manchoukuo and North China was opened here at 2 p.m. today in the lecture hall of the State Council building, with the delegates of the two countries attending.

Discussions for the day were limited to trade volumes considered desirable for exchange and to the adjustment of transportation facilities necessary for trade between the two countries.

Australia's War Costs Mount

Domei

LISBON, March 10.—The Australian Government announced today the war expenditures for the past eight months ending February 28, and according to the announcement the average daily war expenditures of Australia are now £1,500,000. It is, therefore, estimated that the total war expenditures of Australia for the entire present fiscal year will reach £500,000,000.

All Barriers Surmounted

Over difficult terrain which even horses cannot traverse, the intrepid warriors of the Imperial Army, now engaged in mopping-up activities on the Shansi Front, advance without pause, shouldering the heavy paraphernalia of war deep into enemy territory.
(Passed by War Ministry)

Invincibility of Nippon Army Lauded By Italian, Thai Press on Army Day

Special to the Nippon Times

ROME, March 10.—Commenting on the 38th Army Day of Japan, the Stefani News Agency today declared that Army Day is a very important day for the Japanese people who are extremely proud of their Army and who deeply respect the military forces.

March 10 was fixed as Army Day because it is the anniversary of the famous victory at Mukden. In that battle, says Stefani, the Japanese Army for the first time fought against any Western Power and proved to Russia, as well as to the entire world, that Japan has a truly great military tradition.

During the present war, the Japanese Army has given and is continuing to give the fullest measure of its value. The campaigns in Malai, Philippines, Java, and Burma clearly revealed that the Japanese Army has all the qualities of a great military power, with the ablest general staff, best arms, great soldiers, efficient organization, vast strategical conceptions and super-efficient technical capacities to wage war on different grounds.

Heroism, capacity, technique and frugality are the greatest qualities of the Japanese soldier, declares Stefani, and the Japanese Army, after having astonished the world with its successes is preparing, together with the Navy and Air Forces, for gigantic efforts which represent a grave menace to Anglo-American strategy.

On this day, when the Japanese Nation celebrates her Army, the Italian people wish to express to their friendly ally, their admiration for the great virtues of the Imperial soldier and expresses wishes that more brilliant successes and victories crown the Japanese Flag, until a final victory is won for the tripartite nations and until a new international order based on justice and cooperation is created.

Greater Glory Seen

Domei

BANGKOK, March 11.—Felicitating Japan's Army Day yesterday, all Thai newspapers this morning

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Admits U-Boat Menace

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 10.—The increasing menace of German submarine activity to British shipping was admitted by First Lord of the Admiralty Captain Albert V. Alexander in his radio address delivered today, according to a London report.

"For reducing the menace of Axis submarines, we must construct destroyers for convoying transports in a very large number," he declared, "and this plan must be speedily materialized. Germany is building many U-boats faster than we can sink them and the threat of enemy submarines is ever increasing."

U.S. Scribes for Sweden

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 10.—Six prominent American newspapermen will shortly arrive in Sweden for a several weeks' stay. The Americans are making the trip to return the visit made by Swedish newspapermen to the United States last year.

Yoshizawa to Visit China

Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Japanese Ambassador to French Indo-China, who has been in Tokyo conferring with the central authorities, passed through Shimonoseki by train Thursday morning en route to Hanoi to resume his post, reports Domei.

Mr. Yoshizawa is not returning directly to French Indo-China but will visit Shanghai and Nanking to observe personally the effects of the new Japanese policy toward China and the situation in China consequent to participation in the War of Greater East Asia by the National Government as an ally of Japan.

Nanking Picks State Councilor

Domei

NANKING, March 11.—The Supreme National Defense Council today announced the appointment of Chou Tso-jen, former Chief of the Education Division of the North China Political Council, as State Councilor of the National Government of China.

MOLOTOV HOLDS KREMLIN TALK WITH STANDLEY

Recent Criticizms By U.S. Envoy Seen Subject of Session

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 10.—United States Ambassador to Soviet Russia, Admiral William H. Standley, called at the Kremlin this afternoon and conferred with Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov, it is reported from Moscow.

The conference is believed to have been in connection with the recent utterance by the United States Ambassador concerning the Soviet attitude to American aid. It is also reported that Ambassador Standley will soon meet Premier Field Marshal Josef Stalin concerning this question.

Envoy Held Responsible

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 11.—Ambassador William Standley will be personally responsible for the statement he made at Moscow concerning the secretiveness of Soviet authorities respecting American aid, declared Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles in his press interview given today, it is reported from Washington.

Welles Raps Standley

Unable to bridge the schism which was created between the Soviet Union and the United States by the recent utterances of the United States Ambassador to the Soviet Union Admiral William H. Standley, American Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles deftly eluded the delicate situation by remarking that the American Ambassador made his remarks without previous arrangements with the Washington Government, it is reported according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei on Wednesday.

However, whatever the excuse may be, the American Government will either have to do its best to retract the verbal impropriety or immediately recall Ambassador Standley from the Soviet post.

Reflecting on the delicacy and gravity of the situation, both the State Department and the White House are withholding all commentaries on the issue.

It is believed that, ultimately, a reconciliation conference will be held for a compromise, in the presence of representatives from the Soviet Union, the United States and Britain.

Waiting Soviet's Attitude

It seems that there are rumors that the American interests are devising a scheme by which the Lease-Lend Act will be either revised or renewed or be completely abolished in accordance with the attitude taken by the Soviet Government.

Furthermore, in relation to the

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Mohammedans in China Burn American Hospital

Mainichi

CANTON, March 11.—Angered at desecrating the Koran by American agricultural engineers who reached Sining, Tsinghai Province, China, a month ago, Mohammedans in the district rose and set fire to the Borden Memorial Hospital where the American engineers are staying.

The United States Government is complaining to the Chungking regime on this incident but it has not yet been solved.

Savings Society Returned

Domei

NANKING, March 11.—The Central Savings Association, which has hitherto been under the control of the Japanese Army authorities, will be placed under the management of the Central Reserve Bank of China, the Finance Ministry announced today. It was further disclosed that the above association will begin functioning as an auxiliary organ of the Central Reserve Bank from April 1.

Fierce Battle Now Reported Developing In Outskirts North and West of City; Soviet Troops in Area Being Encircled

Domei

BERLIN, March 11.—In an announcement issued at noon today, the German High Command announced that German forces advancing toward Kharkov had reached the city's northern and western suburbs, where fierce fighting is now developing.

Soviets Encircled

German forces in the Kharkov area have surrounded Soviet troops from the west, southwest and northwest and are severely attacking them. The German High Command announced this noon that in the Kharkov region, German forces carried out offensive drives and succeeded in expanding their positions and smashing two enemy regiments.

It was also announced today that in the Kharkov area battle, German forces yesterday destroyed 25 enemy tanks and 500 trucks.

Planes Keep Active

German air forces in various sectors of the eastern front continued their activity again yesterday, raiding railway lines behind the enemy positions, and smashing military trains loaded with war necessities and eight locomotives. Also in the Lake Ilmen area, German bombers attacked enemy positions and artillery posts. German anti-aircraft units and air forces shot down 61 enemy planes, while the German side lost not a single plane.

Guadalcanal Base Is Again Pounded

Domei

LISBON, March 11.—The U.S. Navy Department today announced that a formation of Japanese planes attacked American positions on Guadalcanal Island on Monday, March 10, according to a Washington report received here.

CHINA CONTROLS VITAL SUPPLIES

Japanese, Nanking Leaders Sign New Restrictive Act

Domei

NANKING, March 11.—Ever since the National Government's declaration of war against the United States and Britain in January, the leaders of the Nanking Government with the enthusiastic support of the Chinese people under its jurisdiction have exerted their utmost effort toward strengthening the fighting power of new-born China.

On top of these happy, strenuous efforts on the part of the Nanking Government leaders, China has now come to make another stride in its economic aspect, for on Thursday the Japanese and Nanking authorities simultaneously announced new control measures affecting important materials in Central China.

The new restriction measures, which are to replace the old temporary regulations pertaining to the removal of commodities under the Japanese-occupied areas in the lower reaches of the Yangtze River, have been established in careful consideration of the actually prevailing situation in Central China.

Army, Navy Active

It is pointed out that the Imperial Army and Navy authorities in Central China played the chief role in establishing and simultaneously promulgating this new measure on Thursday, and the National Government of China, in accordance with the decision of its Supreme National Defense Council, heartily responded to Japan's step by proclaiming their own control measures.

The Japanese authorities in sincere consultation with the Chinese leaders have taken the present drastic step in view of the prevailing circumstances in China such as the necessity of reorganizing the economic system under the Japanese-occupied zones because of the protracted warfare and Nanking's wide awakening to the dire necessity of utilizing Central China economic resources for the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia, which should be fought together with Japan.

It is reported that at the same National Defense Council meeting, the National Government also put into operation the unified control of collection of commodities and distributing organs in Central China by newly fixing the national commercial control regulations.

All these measures, which are to make smoother the interchange of commodities in Central China, will not only considerably accelerate the obtaining of war materials for the Japanese Forces but also contribute a great deal to the economic restoration of China as well as to insure the security of the living of the Chinese people.

Thus, the National Government's material fighting strength becomes considerably augmented, and inasmuch as even stricter vigilance is

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Turkey to Clarify Policy

Domei

ISTANBUL, March 11.—The new Turkish Premier Sukru Saracoglu will attend Parliament on March 17 and explain the policy of the new Cabinet. His address before Parliament will be broadcast throughout the country.

INDIANS URGE VICEROY TO SEE MAHATMA GANDHI

Leaders Declare Its For Britain's Advantage

Mainichi

CANTON, March 11.—Indian leaders at the conference held yesterday issued a statement that it would be advantageous for the Governor-General of India to permit a meeting between their representatives and Mahatma Gandhi, it is reported by a New Delhi broadcast.

Amery Non-Committal

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 11.—Considerable interest and keenest concern is apparently being evinced by British political circles in the subsequent Indian political situation following the termination of Mahatma Gandhi's three weeks' fast.

A London telegram reaching here reveals that Secretary of State for India Leopold S. Amery on Thursday declared in the British House of Commons to the following effect: "I have seen in the newspaper that the leaders of the various Indian national parties held a conference in Bombay and adopted a resolution. But in the absence of no formal report to the British Indian Government from any Indian representative, I am not in a position to say anything about this subject. However, I can say this much that our Government is fully aware of what purpose they have convened the current conference for."

Then when a member of the Diet demanded the Government to make a wholesale discussion on the Indian problem, Secretary for Foreign Affairs Major R. Anthony Eden stated: "I am now waiting the arrival of an official document from New Delhi, and so I should think that we might take up this question after that."

Wallace to Make Tour

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 10.—Vice-President Henry A. Wallace of the United States will shortly start on a journey visiting Costa Rica, Panama, Columbia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Chile and other countries.

He is scheduled to arrive at Chile on March 26 and will remain at Santiago for five days. After visiting various cities in Chile, he will leave for Bolivia on April 4.

Lease-Lend Law Extension Set

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 11.—President Roosevelt signed the bill for extending the term of the Lease-Lend Law by one year today, after it was approved by the Senate. The bill was recently passed by the House of Representatives.

F.I.C. ECONOMY TIED TO JAPAN

Reliance on France Cut, Says Indo-China Bank Manager Gannay

Domei

FUKUOKA, March 11.—As a member of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, French Indo-China is making utmost efforts to cooperate with Japan, upon whom her trade, industry, finance and all other economic activities are now dependent, declared Mr. Gannay, manager of the Bank of French Indo-China, who arrived here by plane at 3:15 p.m. yesterday from Saigon.

This shift in dependency from France to Japan was described by Mr. Gannay as the outstanding development in French Indo-China's economy.

Mr. Gannay entrained last night for Tokyo where he will negotiate with the Yokohama Specie Bank regarding details of the "special yen" account arrangement for settlement of accounts.

"With her exports of rice, Indian corn and other agricultural products all going to Japan, French Indo-China is cooperating with Japan to facilitate the flow of commodities between the two countries toward establishment of their wartime economy," Mr. Gannay said, adding:

"Life is stable and prosperous in the agricultural areas which comprise the greater part of French Indo-China because they have been dependent on the production of rice, Indian corn and jute.

"In contrast, there are some salaried people in the urban districts experiencing difficulties somewhat because of the high cost of commodities. The Government, however, has been considering their problem now for some time and will shortly take appropriate relief measures for them.

"I lived in Hanoi for two years and in Saigon for a year and must say that I have been amazed at the exemplary behavior of the Japanese residents.

"Japanese residents and the people of French Indo-China are on the friendliest of terms. I recall that on my trips between Hanoi and Saigon I noticed that whenever trains packed with Japanese and those with native inhabitants passed each other, the occupants gave cheers of banzai.

"One of the happiest scenes in French Indo-China is that of Japanese soldiers at play with children of the country.

"The perfectly disciplined Japanese soldiers are exceptionally fond of children and the children are forever asking for 'Nippon no Heitaisan.'"

China Controls Vital Supplies

(Continued from Page 1)

to be maintained on the transfer of commodities in the enemy-adjoining areas, the current measures taken by both the Japanese and Chinese authorities will undoubtedly deal a very severe blow to the now crumbling Chungking regime.

Regarding the proclamation of this new control measure, the three authorities concerned: namely, the Headquarters of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China, Headquarters of the Japanese Fleet in China Waters, and the Japanese Embassy in China, late on Thursday afternoon issued a joint verbal statement.

The statement, in a nutshell, stated that the new measure will go into effect as from March 16, 1943, and that the Japanese authorities concerned would feel more than gratified if the present decisive step will go a long way toward enhancing the general welfare of the Chinese people and simultaneously contributing to Japan's successful prosecution of the current war.

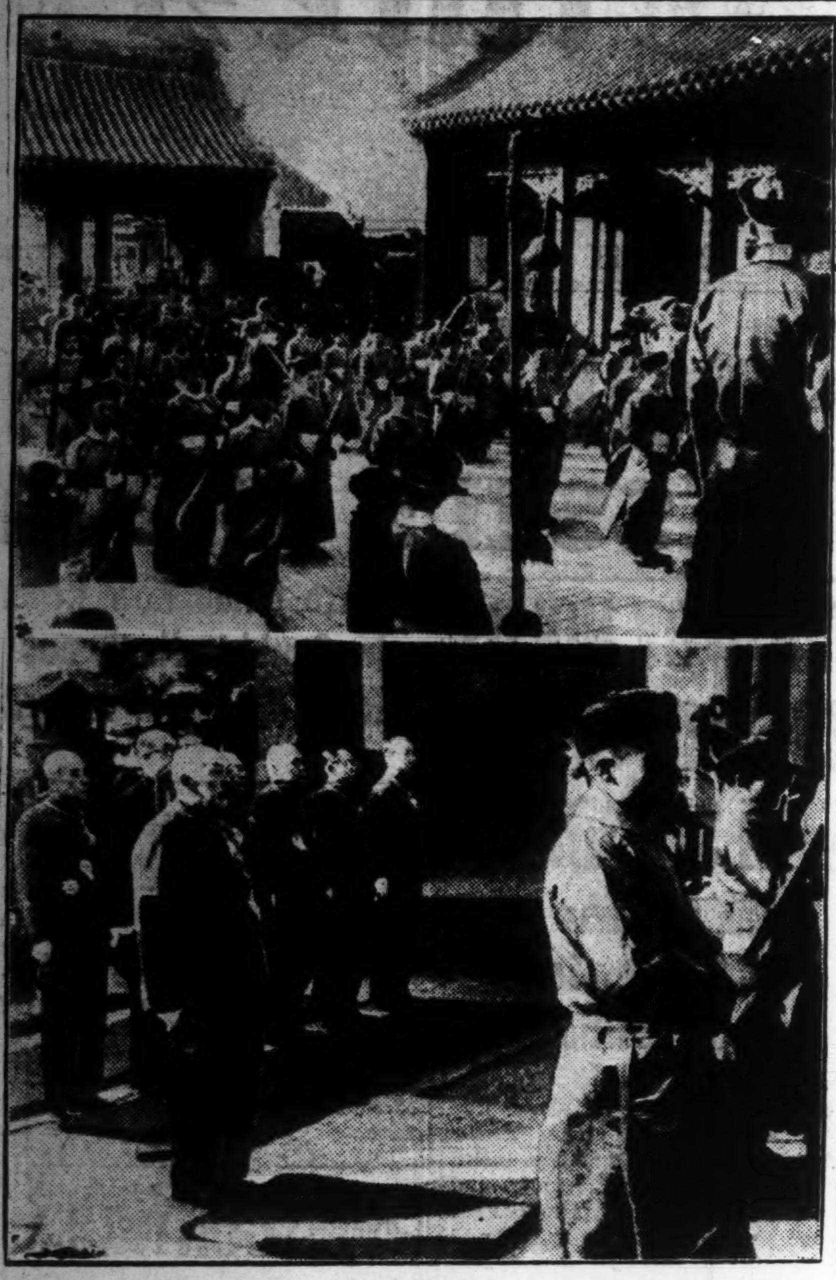
World War Exhibit Opens

A World War Exhibition was opened on Wednesday at Tamagawa Park sponsored by the Yomiuri-Hochi and given under the joint auspices of the War and the Navy Ministries as well as the German and the Italian Embassies, and is now attracting a large crowd of visitors. Among the exhibits are many arms and trophies of war.

The attraction of the exhibition is a scene representing President Franklin Roosevelt in the White House turning pale as he receives news after news of debacles over the telephone with his hysteric wife, Eleanor, behind him shivering with a handkerchief in her hand as Secretary of State Cordell Hull comes in hastily with his head cupped between his hands.

The exhibition will be open to the public until the end of May.

Manchoukuo Honors Sage



The Confucius Festival was observed throughout Manchoukuo on March 10, the day when Japan celebrated its 38th Army Day. Solemn services were held at the Confucius Temple in Hsinking and also at many other temples dedicated to the great sage throughout the country. The services at the Confucius Temple were held according to ancient traditional customs. The lower photo shows Premier Chang Ching-hui and other high officials of Manchoukuo attending the service at Hsinking.

Vichy, Reich Joined In Anti-Red Battle

(Continued from Page 1)

Giraud, the advance of the Reich forces into the unoccupied area of France and the complete destruction of the French naval strength by the scuttling of the French fleet in the port of Toulon shook the Vichy Government from its foundation and made it absolutely necessary to assume a definite attitude. At that time, France looked like an extremely fatigued old man, but, nevertheless the French nation managed to regain its stand, envisaging a light of hope before it.

This was because the Frenchmen realized what role they should play on the stage of the new European order and because the war in the Continent was taking a more serious character, sanguinary battles being fought by Axis countries to protect the whole of Europe from the menace of Boshevism. Furthermore, Germany made up its mind to make entire Europe a gigantic fortress to stem the anticipated invasion of the Continent by the Anglo-American forces that had landed on North Africa.

Under such strained circumstances, the Vichy Government's policy naturally underwent a radical change, from the principle of "for the benefit of France" to that of "for the interests of entire Europe."

Laborers to Germany

The new platform of forming a common front, however, did not mean France's entry into actual military activities, as France had already been deprived of its military strength. Consequently, its cooperation with Germany has been limited to the economic cooperation by offering its labor to its northern neighbor.

Premier Laval's work for this year is to reorganize the various administrative systems so that as much labor as possible may be offered to Germany. Up to the present, France has sent a large number of workers to Germany and an agreement for the dispatch of new labor during this year has already been signed.

The dispatch of workers to Germany will naturally entail a serious shortage of labor in France and to cope with this situation, the Premier on February 15 decided on promulgating the system of forced labor in his country, according to which all the youths between the age of 22 and 24 are put under an obligation of working in agricultural or industrial fields. Except those who are already engaged in ammunition industry and those who are to be dispatched to Germany, these recruited laborers are to enter institutes for technical training and afterward will be engaged in labor for a period of two years.

In compensation for such positive cooperation on the part of France, Germany effected political concessions, outstanding of which is the abolition of the frontier between the occupied and unocupied areas in France, on March 1.

Foes May Interfere

Thus, the Franco-German collaboration has become intensified and will be more bolstered by the French people and their leaders. It is anticipated that the Anglo-American Powers will try to hinder France's cooperation with Germany by using tenacious machinations and and propaganda, while the Communist elements within the country will continue their under-ground activities.

It is undeniable that there still remain in France pro-Anglo-American and pro-Soviet under-currents beside the pro-German move, but it will not be very long before the majority of the French people will come under the leadership of Premier Laval, with the development of the general situation in Europe.

Under these views, the decision by the Cabinet on January 31 to organize the French People's Army is extremely significant. This army is formed with the already existing reservists' corps as its main constituent and is aimed at establishing an anti-Communism domestic front. The existence of the People's Army is sure to exert a great influence on the future progress of France's collaboration with Germany.

Italian, Thai Press Laud Nippon Army

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editorially commented that the Japanese Army is headed for greater glory.

Newspaper editorials also expressed joy that Thailand today is an active partner of Japan in the Greater East Asia War.

"The epochal victory of the Japanese Army in the Battle of Mukden not only shook the European Powers out of their day-dreams, forcing them to take note of Nippon's might, but also marked the beginning of her rise to eventually become the first-rate world power that she is today," was the Khao Bhap comment.

The Prajamitr attributed that victory of the Japanese Army and Navy over the then powerful Imperial Russian forces to the traditional 'Bushido' and Nippon's unique racial pride.

"Who in the world 38 years ago would have dreamed that Japan possessed the power to whip the Imperial Russian forces single-handed, as she did?" the Prajamitr concluded.

Nantung Youth to Celebrate

C.P.S.

NANTUNG, March 11.—The Nantung Office of the New Citizens' Movement Promotion Committee has notified all schools in that district to intensify the training of youth corps in the fundamentals of the movement so that they may participate on March 30 on the occasion of the third anniversary of the return of the National Government when a mammoth review of all youths of New China will take place.

F.I.C. ART SHOW SET FOR JAPAN

Culture Society Also Plans Nippon Exhibit for China

Symbolic of the steadfast pledge between the peoples of Greater East Asia, who are waging the war under the ideals of mutual co-prosperity, two batches of paintings and other works of art will be sent for exhibition from French Indo-China to Japan and from Japan to China.

Under the sponsorship of the Society for International Cultural Relations, plans are under way for holding the first French Indo-China art exhibit in Japan, to which will be brought the best of modern French Indo-Chinese works of art. In this connection, the Government of French Indo-China will hold a large-scale exhibition, from which about 60 pieces will be selected for display in Japan. There will be 30 oil paintings, six sculptures and several water color paintings and prints, as well as 20 Annamese paintings on silk and six screens of minute varnish work, a special handicraft of the Annamites.

The foregoing works of art will be exhibited at the Mitsukoshi department store at Nihonbashi from June 2 to 6 and from June 23 to 29 they will be displayed at the Daimaru department store in Osaka.

Four Annamese painters are scheduled to arrive in Japan for a sojourn of about three months during which time they will tour Japan and produce paintings of Japanese scenery as seen through the eyes of French Indo-Chinese painters.

Also under the auspices of the Society for International Cultural Relations, modern Japanese paintings will be exhibited in Peking, Nanking, and Shanghai for a period of about a month beginning April 20. In view of the fact that the paintings are being sent in commemoration of the third anniversary of the National Government's return to Nanking, some of the best of modern Japanese paintings will be sent, including the late Seiho Takeuchi's "Kitchen in Autumn," Taikan Yokoyama's "The Dawn," Gyokudo Kawai's "Fine Autumn Weather in the Country" and others making a total of 61 pieces in all. In addition to this the Education Ministry will send five masterpieces of the Meiji era.

Competitive Exhibition In Technical Skill Held

A competitive exhibition in technical skill was opened for the second time on March 6, at eight various centers throughout Japan under the sponsorship of the Industrial National Service Federation, reports the Asahi.

Eight hundred and ninety-one skilled artisans were selected from a total of 400,000, to participate in the competition. Selections were made from 18 different fields of technical labor, among which were included mining, spinning, aeronautics, shipbuilding and casting.

The winner of first place will be awarded a prize from the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, while the second prize will be awarded by the Industrial National Service Federation, and the third from the Headquarters of the Industrial National Service Federation. Conferment of the prizes will take place May 31 at the Gunjin Kaikan.

Future Women Teachers Of Java Study With Zeal

The Institute for the Training of Women Teachers in Djakarta, with its enrollment of young native women, is today a gratifying scene of industrious activity, reports the Asahi.

The day's busy schedule is initiated with the beat of drums, informing the trainees of the time to arise. Following their routine cleaning of of the entire building, they gather under the early rays of the tropical sun for their morning exercise. The hour for study finds the classrooms packed with alert and eager students, ready for a day's continuous instruction. In their spare moments, they are often seen washing their apparels.

E. Asia Club Slated

The Greater East Asia Economic League decided Tuesday at its committee meeting to establish the Greater East Asia Club comprising authorities on politics, economics and culture to study these three subjects within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, reports the Yomiuri-Hochi. Besides conducting investigations, the club is to collect reference materials and books and to sponsor various study groups and lecture meetings for the convenience of its members.

Britain Frowns on Yankee Scheme To Rule Post-War World by Dollar

Mainichi

BERLIN, March 10.—Conflict of opinions between the United States and Britain in the prosecution of the current war is increasingly evident on various questions. And here is divulged another fundamental discrepancy of views between the two Powers with regard to their post-war trade program which aims at dominating the world through the powers of either the Pound or the Dollar. The following dispatch reaching here from Stockholm is good evidence of this ever-widening rift between the two allied Powers.

The report says that the British government, to the serious concern of various interested parties has recently announced that last October when American Secretary of Treasury, Henry Morgenthau, visited London, both the American and British authorities took up and discussed the question of a common currency. However, this Anglo-American common currency issue has constantly been on the agenda of conferences between London and Washington authorities ever since October, and it has recently been brought to light that the difference of opinions between them on this particular subject is becoming ever wider and greater. As a matter of fact, Sir John Simon has lately intimated the circumstances facing this affair by saying that no negotiations are now being conducted between the United States and Britain with regard to the founding of an international bank.

Sir John Simon also hinted that the United States had proposed the establishment of this international bank and that it has intentions of securing 51 per cent of the total shares of the same bank upon its realization. An interesting fact, however, is that the London correspondent for a Swedish paper points out that this plan was first initiated by the famous British economist, John Maynard Keynes and not by the United States.

The present Anglo-American negotiations appear to be centered on the question of how to avoid an economic chaos after the war. It would be justified to interpret this fact as proof that Britain flatly refused the United States' proposal to establish such a common currency system as would enable the Americans to have the leading economic role in the post-war world.

The United States may approve the continuation of the present method of accounts settlement, but will no doubt insist on the maintenance of the hitherto existing gold standard because unless otherwise America's accumulated enormous hoard of gold will become valueless. Then, pertaining to post-war world trade, which was stated at the outset of this article, Britain maintains that it should be placed under strict control, while the United States is persisting in the maintenance of so-called free trade solely for their own selfish purposes.

Under these circumstances, it is highly problematical whether the United States and Britain will come to agree on this specific issue of a common currency system.

Molotov Holds Kremlin Talk With Standley

(Continued from Page 1)

Lease-Lend Act, the American financial world is of the opinion that under the stress of the Act, America is in a manner circumstanced to invest its interests in Communistic enterprises. The differences in opinions in the United States concerning the American-Soviet rift are presenting an upheaval similar to placing cats and dogs in the same kennel.

Meanwhile, the political circles of the world are immensely entertained by the actual situation of the relations of the Soviet Union, the United States and Britain, in which, in spite of the material aid received from the Anglo-American camps, the Red forces are suffering serious setbacks at the Eastern Front, and at the same time, the Soviet Government is trying to establish a post-war status of absolute freedom in the management of administration, economy and other programs.

Furthermore, the three Governments have failed to cooperate in responding to the agreement for the international exchange of bulletins on military developments and affairs, and are wholly engrossed criticizing each other for the failure in the materialization of the so-called Second Front.

N.Y. Times Comments

In response to the adverse condemnation for the immaterialization of the Second Front, considerable grumblings have been heard throughout the United States as may be seen in the general grievance as published in the New York Times, as follows:

"The present incident between the Soviet Union and the United States clarifies the difficulties in the maintenance of perfect harmony in the joint pursuit of war by a coalition which represents a conglomeration of interess.

"It is inevitable to avoid dissensions in this 'get-together' war strategy as may be seen in case of the anti-Axis military coalition, which is the representation of numerous and varying interests and world outlooks. However, in this case, they are fortunately unified, in spite of the incessant disharmonies by the fact that they are all confronted by the same invincible foes and are desperately fighting for the destiny of their ideals and nations."

However, the Washington Post warned and informed the American public, "It would be a grave mistake to think that the aid to the Soviet as mere charity, the Red forces would be able to inflict casualties against the enemies of the anti-Axis forces with the material aid received from the United States, thereby establishing a relation by which the United States would be only helping herself, if viewed from this standpoint."

Britain Is Worried

In the meantime, violent repercussions are not provoked in the United States alone; the British political circles are also extremely perturbed over the incident for the British Government is reported to be making frantic efforts to quell the international uprising, according to a Zurich dispatch to Domei.

Foreign Secretary Major R. Anthony Eden at the interpellation hour in the House of Commons on Wednesday, declared that the British Government is prepared to attend the Anti-Axis Conference, and advocated her contribution in cooperating the stabilization of a federated and an unified fighting front, the above dispatch revealed.

The establishment of a collaboral policy among the Soviet Union, the United States and Britain, was urgently stressed by the Wednesday edition of the Times, which ran a fiery three-column article in emphasizing the necessity of the ties.

The Swiss press is also reporting on the global reverberations started by the American Government, says a London report quoted by the Zurich dispatch, which added that the British Government is of the opinion that an immediate conference be held for some means of reconciliation in order to avoid a political split.

Meanwhile, the Gazette de Lausanne, a Swiss journal, ran a commentary concerning American Vice-President Henry A. Wallace's declaration concerning the Soviet-American relations as follows:

"Wallace's views are mistaken. The United States Government does not consider the Atlantic Charter as a law. As may be concluded by the fact that a pact does not exist between the United States and the Soviet Union, as does in the case of Britain and the Soviet Union, it is clear that the Americans reserve more antipathy for the Soviets thah the Britishers. The above conclusion is even published in the Manchester Guardian."

Moreover, the same Swiss paper added, "It may be that the American Government is really serious in the development of the Soviet-German problem. It also may be that President Franklin Roosevelt is making negotiations with the Soviet Union for its cooperation in solving the American national expense problem with the object of proposing a new Lease-Lend Act. Roosevelt's refusal to hold press interviews seems a conspicuous attempt to stage a scene.

"The American Government circles are on an edge, fearing that Premier Field Marshal Josef Stalin will push negotiations with some Axis nations since he is an extremely progressive actualist."

Following an interpellation in the House of Commons on Wednesday, British Minister of Propaganda Brendan Bracken replied that he does not want to comment on the subject of the Soviet-American friction since the Soviet Union is giving Britain her fullest cooperation in return for Britain's incessant aid to the Government, it is reported by a Stockholm dispatch to Domei in relaying a wire from London, and added that Foreign Secretary Eden likewise evaded all commentary on the issue.

U.S. TO ENFORCE INSURANCE PLAN

New Setup Patterned On Beveridge Scheme-Reported to Congress

Domei

LISBON, March 11.—The Economic Insurance Board, headed by U.S. Secretary of Labor Miss Frances Perkins, which was entrusted with the mission of drafting a new social insurance system after the style of the British Beveridge plan, for settling the wartime uneasiness felt by the American public, submitted its report to Congress today for approval.

The report consists of some 600 pages, and the salient points are said to be as follows;

1. Those who desire employment and are capable of labor are guaranteed employment.
2. Those relieved from military service will be guaranteed a fair income and working conditions.
3. Economic stabilization, education, health and family life of individuals are guaranteed.

The proposed system places importance on insurance against unemployment, sickness and old age as in the Beveridge Plan. Also under the new plan, social welfare and insurance enterprises will be centrally controlled, in order to extend their benefits to the entire people.

Though in England the immediate enforcement of the Beveridge Plan was opposed by the British Government and thus there developed a rift between the Government and the Labor Party which supports the bill entirely it is the intention of President Roosevelt to enforce the proposed plan instantly in the United States. The report of the Board also pointed out that the enforcement of the plan would not be postponed until after the conclusion of the present ar because then it would be too late.

Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

any rate, the refusal of the Soviets to attend caused Roosevelt and Churchill a decided loss of face. The American Ambassador's statement, therefore, may be regarded as an explosion of the American resentment over such an attitude on the part of the Soviets.

At any rate the discord between the Soviet Union and the United States is deep-rooted and far-reaching, so that the rift between them is bound to widen and deepen with time.

Washington Puppet Show

TOKYO SHIMBUN—It is still an unknown quantity how successful has been the maneuvers of Soong Mei-ling and T. V. Soong at Washington to appeal to the American sentiment of backing the underdog but it is not to be disguised that the American policy of making Chungking its cat's-paw in recouping its lost fortunes on the Pacific is meeting failure after failure. Unable to make any effective counter-offensive in the Pacific area itself, the United States has no other course but to issue dishonored bills, such as guarantees for the post-war status of Chungking and economic aid to the tottering regime.

A recent Gallup vote shows that the American people no longer consider Germany their Enemy No. 1 but Japan and the intensification of the air campaign in the South Pacific area may be considered as evidence of that fact. But, as a Time correspondent has lamented, an offensive by air, especially since the Solomons engagements, must presuppose of fantastically long war and enormous consumption of both men and materials.

Chungking's appeal to Washington is all of a piece with the plight of the United States itself and the situation is too serious to be remedied by mere coquetry on the part of Soong Mei-ling or diplomatic phraseology on the part of Roosevelt. Soong Mei-ling took America in the raw when she pointed out that counter-offensives are all very fine but they must be in time. To the criticism of American newsmen that Chungking's use of manpower was not satisfactory, she countered that Chungking couldn't fight with mere fists. These suggest the state of affairs backstage.

Recent information indicates that Chungking is advertising that it is carrying out "effective counter-offensive" against the Japanese in Central China and is taking to the offensive also on Burma, suggesting at the same time that the Japanese are preparing to launch a major offensive. These inventions are clearly meant to offer a covering barrage to Soong Mei-ling and betray the difficult position in which Chungking is now finding itself.

At any rate, it is certain that there is no god powerful enough to supply the enemy with a magic carpet which would enable them to leap over the Japanese-occupied areas and pass through the Burma Route straight to Chungking.

Obsolete Methods

TOKYO SHIMBUN—The United States was the last nation to recognize the Soviet Union and President Roosevelt in giving aid to it had to soothe public opinion at home by enumerating the four freedoms: of speech, religion, from want and fear. It is nothing strange that Ambassador Standley should have committed the slip of tongue which is now creating a furor.

Relations between the United States and the Soviet Union have grown cold with the progress of the winter campaign, as has already been pointed out. This was only to have been expected with the United States entertaining no such idea as that the Soviets are their comrades but regarding them merely as something to be used to stay the onslaught of the Axis forces against themselves.

Washington in assuring the Soviets that it has nothing to do with Standley's statement has merely resorted to the obsolete methods already employed by Roosevelt in ignoring the burning demand of Wendell Willkie that aid should be given the Soviets as quickly as possible.

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We'll Never Cease Fire Till Our Enemies Cease to Be

Nippon Times

Go Ahead, on to Victory All Over the World

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CENTRAL CHINA FIGHT CRUSHES CHIANG FORCES

Chiangpotu, Strategic Enemy Point Yangtze and Wangchia Rivers Taken

HWAJUNG ALSO FALLS

Retreat of Chungking Troops Fleeing Toward Changsha Completely Cut Off

Domei

CENTRAL CHINA FRONT, March 11.—Chiangpotu, strategic enemy position on the confluence of the Yangtze and Wangchia Rivers, was captured yesterday by the vanguard of the Japanese Unit which occupied Shihshow, Southern Hupeh in the same morning.

With the occupation of Chiangpotu, retreat of enemy remnants fleeing toward Changsha and Hsingte along these waterways, has severed.

Hwajung Is Occupied

Domei

CENTRAL CHINA FRONT, March 11.—After crossing the Yangtze River, the Umeki unit advancing southward, completely occupied Hwajung, important enemy position in northern Hunan Province near the Hunan-Hupeh border, yesterday morning on the 38th Army Day.

In concert with the land forces, Japanese air squadrons earlier in the morning rained tons of bombs on enemy units.

Enemy Units Trapped

Domei

JAPANESE BASE IN HUNAN, March 11.—The Japanese Forces today continued their fierce assault on trapped enemy troops in the Tungshan mountain region near the Hupeh-Hunan border in close collaboration with the air units, it is learned.

The occupation of Shihshow and Owchihkow near the border between Hupeh and Hunan Provinces early yesterday morning has placed the Changkiang and Wangchiaho canals linking Changsha and Changte under the Japanese control.

The enemy, having lost the means of escape through these waterways, has fled into the Tungshan mountain region but another Japanese Unit, pressing from the east, is cooperating with the air units in smashing the 445th Corps of the enemy 149th Division, 448th Corps of the 150th Division and several corps of the 197th and 118th Divisions.

Fleeing Enemy Bombed

Domei

CENTRAL CHINA FRONT, March 11.—Japanese Air Forces have been bombing fleeing enemy forces since Tuesday morning in close cooperation with a unit advancing from the Shashi district in Hupeh Province, it was learned today.

At dawn yesterday, a large formation of Japanese planes bombed approximately 300 enemy troops at a point 4 kilometers southwest of Mitotze in the central part of Southern Hupeh Province.

Later, the same formation bombed about 500 enemy troops about to cross a river at a point 16 kilometers southwest of Mitotze. Heavy damage was inflicted on the enemy.

About four divisions of enemy forces in the vicinity of the Hupeh-Hunan border near Lake Tung Ting have been thrown into confusion as attacking Japanese tightened their encirclement.

Since opening their attacks on the enemy in these areas yesterday, Japanse Forces on the Hunan Hupeh border successively captured important enemy positions including Shihshow, situated on the Yangtze, Owchihkow, in Hupeh Province and Hwajung in Hunan Province.

MANCHOUKUO TO REDUCE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS

Domei

HSINKING, March 10.—In order to simplify the administration, the Manchoukuo Government will shortly reduce the number of central and provincial officials by 5 to 12 per cent, it was learned.

The number of councillors of the General Affairs Board will be reduced from 52 to 48, and that of secretaries cut from 71 to 67, while the number of officials will be reduced from 388 to 346.

A part of the organization of various Ministries will also be revised. The number of secretaries in these Ministries will be reduced from the present number of 67 to 59.

Key Figures in Army Reshuffle

The photo shows Lieutenant-General Heitaro Kimura (left), who until Thursday was War Vice-Minister, and Lieutenant-General Kyoji Tominaga, the new War Vice-Minister. The appointment of Lieutenant-General Kimura as a member of the Supreme War Council and concurrently as Director-General of the Army Ordnance Administration Headquarters was announced Thursday by the War Ministry.

Sweeping Axis Offensive Shatters Enemy's Hopes

Anglo-American Wishful Thinking Regarding European War Situation Blasted; Friction Seen Between Soviet Union and United States

BY A DIPLOMATIC COMMENTATOR

The ever-growing momentum of the Axis spring offensive has shattered the optimistic view entertained by the Anglo-American powers regarding the European war situation. The increasing success of the Axis drives on both the Eastern Front and the Tunisian battle sector reveals clearly that the enemy optimism was based solely on a wishful interpretation of the recent strategic withdrawal of the German forces in the southern sector of the Eastern Front.

As a matter of fact, ever since the German forces scored brilliant victories in the southern area of Kharkov a few days ago by effecting the complete annihilation of the Soviet Third Tank Army Corps, the Germans have already occupied several important strategic points—important because of their strategic value for the complete occupation of this vital area. And it is highly gratifying to note that all the latest reports available here indicate that the complete capture of Kharkov is now a matter of time.

On the other hand, as we turn our attention to the North African war situation, we see that the German land forces, in close collaboration with their air force, are making a steady advance on the Tunisian front. The First British Army in the Serat promontory sector has been thrown into great confusion, and the commander of the same army is now reportedly making frantic attempts to launch a counter-offensive by obtaining American reinforcements from the direction of Morocco.

This favorable turn of events for the Axis is clearly the outcome of the adamant German determination to crush Bolshevism in the east and Anglo-American imperialism in other directions with the whole-hearted and enthusiastic support of all the friendly European Powers. And on top of this, recent reports disclose that American-Soviet relations are becoming increasingly strained.

As has already been reported elsewhere in our paper, the United States Ambassador to the Soviet Union, Admiral William H. Standley has expressed America's dissatisfaction over the Soviets' cold reception of American war aid. Then in Washington, as if to pour oil over the smoldering fire of Soviet-American relations, Wendell Willkie, former Presidential candidate, deliberately quoting American Vice-President Henry A. Wallace's statement, said that the United States might deceive the Soviet Union after the current war. To add further to the obviously widening crack now existing between these two would-be allies, a Washington correspondent for the London Daily Mail has also hinted that American-Soviet relations will most probably be aggravated in the future.

Thus, all in all, the prevailing international situation clearly indicates that the Axis is sure to achieve victory in the present World War in the end, for the Anglo-American camp is not only losing the battle in the most vital military field but also on the political front.

Ex-Chungking Guerrilla Unit Commander Explains Reasons for Joining Nanking

Domei

TSINGTAO, March 9.—"I joined the peace movement of the National Government of China because I was determined to contribute in some way toward emancipating China from the Anglo-American yoke," declared Major-General Lin Ying-ping, former commander of a Chungking guerrilla unit and now the commander of the Tsinhai district garrison, in an interview given today.

Major-General Lin said that he had formerly been continuing useless resistance because of mistaken ideas resulting from Chungking's propaganda but that with the Japanese declaration of cooperation with China, he realized for the first time that the only way of saving China lies in peaceful relations with Japan.

He declared that he was greatly impressed by the clarification of Japan's sincere desire to lend all possible aid to China with the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. He added that, consequently, when the National Government of China declared war on the United States and Britain, he resolved to join the peace movement.

Chinese Newspaper Published in Manila On 38th Army Day

Domei

MANILA, March 11.—A Chinese edition of "The Manila Shimbun," published by the Japanese Military Administration in the Philippines, made its appearance yesterday on the occasion of the 38th Army Day. The Japanese Military Administration has already sanctioned the reopening of Chinese-managed theaters and motion picture houses as well as the sales of Chinese books throughout the Philippines. These steps, it was stated, will further push the culture and interests of the Chinese residents in the islands.

AUTHORITIES DECIDE CROP ROTATION IN P.I.

Rice, Beans, Corn, Vegetables And Sweet Potatoes Designated in Manila Talks

Domei

MANILA, March 10.—Utilizing the theory of crop rotation to the fullest, the Japanese Military Administration in the Philippines has specified what crops will be planted by cotton growers during the interval between cotton seasons now that the first year's cotton harvest under the new Philippines Cotton Cultivation plan has been gathered.

Representatives from the various cotton planting firms were called to a meeting here this morning by the Military Administration to discuss the proposed crop rotation plan.

The crop rotation plan has been established upon the following three premises: to prevent a delay in the next cotton crop, increase the returns of the growers, and to contribute to the increase in the food supply of the region.

Crops selected for "in-between" planting include upland rice, paddy rice, beans, corn, vegetables and sweet potatoes.

The present plan is expected to greatly enrich and maintain local farm lands, which in the past have been subjected to the possibility of depletion by the former system of gain exploitation.

In most regions, upland rice and paddy rice will be planted so that they may be harvested toward the middle of November giving way to the planting of cotton toward the end of the same month.

In those regions where irrigation facilities are lacking during the dry spell, upland rice will be planted which is to be harvested in September so that the cotton may bloom before the wet spell comes in.

Shanghai Gets Soya Beans

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, March 11.—A large consignment of soya bean consisting of several thousand piculs arrived in port recently from Hsuchow.

VICE-MINISTER OF WAR NAMED TO HIGH OFFICE

Kimura Becomes Supreme War Councillor and Chief of Ordnance

TOMINAGA IS SUCCESSOR

Retains Post as Personnel Bureau Director; Other Shifts Made

The appointment of War Vice-Minister Lieutenant-General Heitaro Kimura as a member of the Supreme War Council and concurrently as Director-General of the Army Ordnance Administration Headquarters was announced by the War Ministry on Thursday. Named as the new War Vice-Minister was Lieutenant-General Kyoji Tominaga, Director of the Personnel Bureau of the same Ministry, who concurrently retains his former post.

The investiture of Lieutenant-General Kimura as member of the Supreme War Council was held in the Imperial presence on Thursday.

Important Reshuffling

The same announcement also included the shifting of high army officers to important posts. Lieutenant-General Shozo Sakurai has been appointed Director-General of the Army Mechanical Equipment Headquarters and Major-General Taira Hamada as Director of the War Prisoners Information Bureau.

Lieutenant-General Kimura has held many important Army posts. Before he was appointed War Vice-Minister in April, 1941, he held the post of chief of staff of the Kwantung Army in Manchoukuo.

The new War Vice-Minister, Lieutenant-General Tominaga, used to be a unit commander in Manchoukuo until a few years ago. It was in April, 1941, that he was appointed Director of the Personnel Bureau.

Lieutenant-General Sakurai was a unit commander after serving many important posts.

Major-General Hamada used to be a staff member of the Army Press Section. Later he served as a staff officer of a unit in China.

That the War Ministry has appointed a member of the Supreme War Council to the post of Director-General of the Army Ordnance Administration Headquarters indicates the importance the Ministry attaches to the headquarters, according to the Asahi. A great deal is expected from the future activity and great talent of the new director-general, it is pointed out.

Plays Important Role

The Army Ordnance Administration Headquarters was recently established, as a result of unification of various organizations interested in ordnance affairs, and plays a very important role in the matter of production increase of arms in connection with the present decisive war structure.

War Vice-Minister Tominaga, the same paper comments, has made great efforts in the arrangement of personnel of Army officers to meet the situation following the signal development of the War of Greater East Asia during the past year. His impartial personnel policy has been a strong influence to the Imperial Army to score brilliant war victories, it is said.

EX-COMMERCE VICE-CHIEF, SHOICHIRO YOSHIUYE, DIES

Deceased Was Also Former President of Newspapers in Tokyo, Osaka

Shoichiro Yoshiuye, former Parliamentary Vice-Minister of Commerce and Industry, died at his home in Motono-mura, Chiba Prefecture, on Wednesday afternoon at the age of 78.

The late Mr. Yoshiuye was the father of Shosuke Yoshiuye, member of the House of Representatives. He was elected to the House of Representatives for nine times in the past.

The deceased was well known in journalistic circles, having served as President of the now defunct Chuo Shimbun (Tokyo) and the Osaka Shimpo (Osaka).

The late Mr. Yoshiuye went abroad twice, first to Chile in 1902 for the investigation of the colonial system and later to Geneva in 1919 as a member of the Japanese Delegation to the League of Nations.

BRILLIANT RECORD WON IN SOUTH PACIFIC AREA BY ARMY WINGED UNITS

Intensive Bombing of Guadalcanal By Japanese Air Units Is Revealed

Announcement Made by U.S. Navy of Raids Between March 7 and 9; Southwestern Pacific Turning Into Arena of Decisive Aerial Combats

Raids on American military bases in the Solomons area between March 7 and 9 by Japanese Air Units were made public by the United States Navy Department on Wednesday, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei quoting a Washington cable.

The announcement follows:

"Four American military bases in the Solomons Group were bombed by Japanese Air Units on March 9.

"Between March 7 and 9 Japanese Air Units dropped bombs on the American military camps several times."

Another Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei states that since the recent deployment of the Japanese Forces from Guadalcanal Island, the Solomons Group, the New Guinea district and the Southwestern Pacific have been turned into arenas of decisive aerial combats between the Japanese, and American air forces. The American air forces seem to be offering stubborn resistance with their Boeing 17 or "flying fortresses," Liberators and Dauntless, Avenger torpedo planes and Pullman fighter planes against the gallant offensives of the Japanese Air Forces.

The United States Navy Department announced that the Japanese Air Forces launched intensive bombing of the American camps on Guadalcanal Island on the night of March 7. An A.P. dispatch from the spot points out the reinforced strength of the Japanese Air Forces and reports as follows:

"The Japanese air strength has been rapidly augmented during the last two months and the Japanese Air Units now are afire with the positive and daring offensive spirit."

What General Douglas MacArthur is sorely in need is an air force, the dispatch further says, while the air reinforcement is still insufficient to meet the situation.

Achieve Outstanding Results in Protecting Transport Convoys

OBSTACLES OVERCOME

Down Dozens of Flying Fortresses, Other Enemy Planes In Fierce Air Battles

By JUSUKE NAGAI
Of the Army Press Corps

SOUTH PACIFIC BASE.—The new phase in the fighting around the Solomons and New Guinea areas which was entered by the Imperial Forces in the first part of February was made possible through the brilliant achievements, the unparalleled courage and daring of the covering parties which had been sent to those areas in advance. It was the culmination of the operations which had been developing in the South Pacific for the previous six months.

The superhuman efforts of these covering parties, whose will to victory carried them through engagements with enemy forces several times as superior numerically as they were in regions of the southern area where the enemy had the mastery of the air, enabled our main forces in the rear which they were covering to complete preparations for the execution of their plans.

The thoughts of the Imperial Army go to the gallant covering parties whose feats are the main factor for the favorable position in which it finds itself, a position where it can be sure of winning victory in fights to come.

The "record of victories" of the covering parties has already been brought to the attention of the people. Therefore I will confine myself to communicating to the people the efforts of the Army airmen who performed the duty of protecting groups of transports in the same area. The spirits of sacrifice and service, displayed by these Army Eagles were as great as those that inspired the covering parties whose exploits are already known to the people.

For the six months during which we were holding the enemy at bay in the Southern Pacific, the Solomons and New Guinea, these areas were within the sphere of influence of the enemy air force. Our Army and Navy covering parties had to operate in areas where the enemy had a firm hold. And they operated without making any concession to the enemy.

Transportation Important

In order to have the men on the first lines render a good account of themselves, it was imperative that there should be transportation sections strong enough to overcome the difficulties they would have to encounter in getting ammunition and provisions through to the men on the first lines in areas where the enemy had mastery of the air.

The U.S. forces had several solid forts with air-fields as the center and a number of bases for naval vessels in the neighborhood. They were conscious of the fact that they were in a position to take the initiative in operations, and saw to it that bombs were dropped on all vessels of ours, however small, which were within sight.

I have no word to convey the sense of the doggedness with which the enemy attacked our vessels when they happened to be transports or groups of transports. The ferocity with which the enemy fell upon our transports suggested the thought that the fighting in the Southern Pacific was a struggle for mastery of the supply routes. And I have no doubt that the most important thing for us in these operations in the Southern Pacific was to secure supply routes by the sea.

As will be seen from the Battles off the Solomons and several other battles which took place in the Southern Pacific, the enemy, mobilizing all his naval and air forces, attacked by day and by night in order to cut off our sea supply routes before our operations got developed.

Our extended sea supply routes lay across areas which were within the sphere of influence of the enemy air force and were constant-

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ENEMY SUBMARINE HITS HOSPITAL SHIP

Violates International Law to Attack Vessel for Wounded In Daylight

The Japanese hospital ship Manila Maru was unlawfully attacked in broad daylight by an enemy submarine on the sea southeast of Palau at 11:20 a.m. March 4, according to Domei report from Palau on Thursday. The hospital ship, of 9,486 tons, was subjected to persistent torpedo attacks, but managed by calm maneuvering to escape and put into Palau without sustaining much damage.

The enemy had been previously notified that the Manila Maru was a hospital ship. It was painted white and was marked clearly with the Red Cross. The vessel was in every way distinguishable as a hospital ship, and because the attack took place in broad daylight, it is more than clear that the enemy discharged its torpedoes fully aware of what it was doing.

This is not the first time that the enemy has committed such a crime. Since they can do nothing but carry out guerrilla operations in the Pacific, they have come out openly to violate the international law.

Beginning with the shelling of the hospital ship Mizuho Maru by fortress guns while it was moving off Lingaen Bay in Luzon on December 23, 1941, the enemy has carried out 13 attacks on Japanese hospital ships (four by submarines, the rest by guns or aircraft). Of the hospital ships attacked, eight have been sunk or damaged.

The sole purpose of a hospital ship is to aid the sick and wounded regardless of nationality, and the names and descriptions of hospital ships are made known to the belligerents. Hospital ships are painted white with a Red Cross and the flag of their nationality marked on their sides. To attack a hospital ship is to ignore absolutely international law, and this recent inhuman action of the enemy will never be forgiven.

3 FOE SPEED BOATS SUNK

Reich Warships Repulse British Attack Off Holland

Domei

BERLIN, March 10.—British speed boats attacked a group of German transports off the Netherlands last night and a fierce battle developed between British speed boats and German warships.

The battle resulted in the sinking of three British speed boats, while two others were enveloped in flame and were soon given up. Fourteen British crews were also taken prisoners.

CHEERFUL LIFE SEEN AT PRISONERS' CAMP

1,500 Americans Captured in Wake, Elsewhere Held in Shanghai Area

Enemy prisoners numbering 1,500, including Americans captured in the reduction of the island of Wake, American marines taken in Peking and Tientsin, and some of the Dutch prisoners who were on the Lisbon Maru which was sunk by an American submarine, are now leading a cheerful prisoners' existence in a war prisoners camp in the suburbs of Shanghai. The prisoners are more than grateful for the Bushido-like treatments given them, according to a Domei despatch from Shanghai.

The following is an account of a Domei reporters visit to the prisoners camp:

"In the plains south of the Yangtse now beginning to assume the coloring of spring stand six barracks. By the gate leading into the grounds is a large sign with 'Prisoners' Camp' painted on it. Welcomed by Colonel Odera, supervisor of the camp, and others in charge, I entered the gates.

"Immediately on entering I could see a group of prisoners diligently at work. According to Colonel Odera, 1,500 prisoners are held in this camp. Of those a certain number are those who were captured in the reduction of Wake island, and the rest are American marines from Peking and Tientsin, those taken at Hongkong, the crews of the British gunboat Petrel which was sunk on the day the war began, and the American gunboat Wake which surrendered on the same day, and some of the Dutch prisoners who were on the Lisbon Maru when it was sunk by an American submarines.

"The prisoners get the same treatment and food given to our own soldiers. And the Army authorities in consideration of their habits include bread and meat in one meal daily. There are many architects and other technicians among the prisoners and they are given work suitable to their abilities. In one corner of the grounds were a group of prisoners working industriously in erecting a building, and near that group were several more prisoners repairing automobiles.

"The prisoners have become used to the conditions and instead of making any complaint are truly grateful to the Japanese authorities for the good treatment they are getting.

"After the Colonel's explanation was over I was directed by an officer in charge through each of the buildings. The interior was exactly like the Japanese barracks and the prisoners were supplied with the same type of blankets given our soldiers. I was told that because these prisoners were brought from the hot South wearing what they wore

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BRILLIANT RECORD WON IN SOUTH BY NIPPON ARMY'S WINGED UNITS

(Continued from Page 1)

ly exposed to the danger of being interfered with. This is the explanation of the difficulties that our covering parties, that is the officers and men in the first line on Guadalcanal Island and in the neighborhood of Buna on New Guinea, had to operate under, in addition to fighting diseases and feeding themselves on the roots of plants and grass leaves.

'Hayabusa Unit' Shines

Our supremacy on the sea and in the air has now extended to this area of battle. What I am now going to write about is the "Hayabusa Unit," as the Sugiura Unit of the Army Air Force is called, which performed the duty of escorting groups of transports before the command of the sea and air in the Southern Pacific passed under the Imperial Forces.

The areas where our covering parties were engaged in operations were far from our rear base. Our groups of transports would traverse this vast expanse of sea under the escort of destroyers. Throughout the long voyages they were menaced by swarms of enemy planes. These enemy planes were of all types, and included Boeing B17, Consolidated B24 and North American B25 planes all the pride of the American air force. We found ourselves confronted with the necessity of having fighting planes accompany our groups of transports if they were to reach their destination in safety.

Now the cruising range of fighters is short. If our groups of transports were to be escorted by fighters, we had to provide ourselves with air bases along the route traversed by the transports. The Sugiura Air Unit was prompt to construct temporary air bases for use by covering fighters on islands along the course of our transports which were within the sphere of influence of the enemy air force. The bases were patch-work affair. Naturally the arrangements for planes to land or take off at night which they had were inadequate. Great beyond imagination were the risks run by the fighters in leaving or landing at the bases in the dark.

That was not all. The ground crews were small. Enemy planes visited the bases night and day. Thus there was great difficulty in seeing that the bases had adequate supplies of fuel and ammunition. It not infrequently happened that the fighters badly needing repair from the damage sustained in encounters with enemy planes had to be sent on the mission of escorting our transports. The airmen and ground men were kept so busy that they had little time to enjoy their meals. Some of them temporarily lost their eye sight because of under-nourishment. Super-human was what was accomplished by the Sugiura Air Unit under these most difficult conditions.

Diary Is Revealed

Below is the staff diary which will be an aid to people in appreciating the work of the unit which performed the duty of escorting our groups of transports for six days from a certain day of a certain month.

On the first day the Sugiura Unit engaged more than 15 enemy planes, on the second more than 30, on the third more than 70, on the fourth more than 100, and on the fifth more than 50. On the last day it engaged nine enemy planes. In these engagements it shot down for certain 31 enemy planes which included flying fortresses.

On a certain day. . .

The rain-storm which had been raging throughout the night passed. The Sugiura Unit on a solitary island in the southern hemisphere welcomed glorious morning.

How clear is the atmosphere of the air-field! Youthful army airmen, whose bright faces are visible from under their flying caps, are coming out one after another. The task before the unit is to escort a group of transports bound for a certain place. All gather together at a corner of the field. They turn in the direction of the Imperial Palace with lowered heads. Then commander of the units gives instructions to his men. Hayabusa planes are brought out to the run-way. The departure is timed for noon. Long before noon several airmen have taken off. Their purpose is to make sure that enemy planes are away from the field. During the past few days enemy planes, flying high, have come and reconnoitered the movements of our large group of transports lying at anchor.

The Yanagawa formation had performed the duty of securing the air over the field. It was to be relieved by the Uetono formation. Then the headquarters of the unit announced that enemy planes had been sighted over a certain place.

The Uetono formation took off. The Yanagawa formation which had just returned quickly followed. Presently two flying fortresses appeared. They dropped bombs at random through the curtain of fire from our anti-aircraft batteries.

The Uetono and Yanagawa formations were in the air. It was evident that they meant to deal with the enemy planes on the way from the field.

The enemy planes saw that our Hayabusa planes were over them. They attempted to flee. They were overtaken by our airman, cornered over a point a number of kilometers from the field. Presently our airmen made a thrust at the enemy. The flying fortresses, or supposedly undownable planes, were powerless before our airmen who were inspired with the attacking spirit peculiar to the Imperial Forces. One of the enemy planes was hit. It caught fire. The next moment it crashed into the sea.

At 10:18 a.m., that is, just before the time for the departure of our unit, 13 Boeing and Consolidated planes in formation appeared over the field. They were at an altitude of 3,000 meters. Our ground batteries spring into action. Our Hayabusa craft rose to meet the enemy. They gave battle to the enemy as he was going to retreat in the face of intense fire from our anti-aircraft guns. Their attack came before the enemy had time to get into the formation in which they had come. There was a terrific fight. Soon it was over. In the neighborhood were found one Boeing B-17 and one Consolidated B-24, turned to masses of charred debris.

A formation of Hayabusa gave chase to two flying fortresses headed for the sea. One of the enemy planes started to dive, leaving a trail of black smoke. The other plane was seen to maneuver to give help to the comrade plane in trouble. Presently the two enemy plane disappeared into a cloud bank.

Several days after the battle the American authorities announced that the commander of the American air force operating in this area had been killed in action. There is no doubt that the commender met with death in one of the planes which were shot down by our Hayabusa planes.

At noon the large group of transports sailed, as scheduled, escorted by our Hayabusa.

On a certain day of a certain month. At 4 a.m. our Hayabusa went after the transports with which they had parted the previous night. Below there were the group of transports moving stately under the escort of a number of destroyers.

The morning sun was shining brightly on the southern sea.

Our airmen vowed to themselves that they would see to it that not a single enemy plane approached the transports. They felt sorry that the enemy got ahead of them the previous day.

Our army eagles under the leadership of Captain Tojo were on a sharp lookout for the enemy.

At 8:40 a.m. a Consolidated plane was observed coming from the west, maintaining an altitude of 2,000 meters. Presently another enemy plane, a flying fortress, was seen coming from the south.

The next moment the two enemy planes fell upon our transports.

Our Hayabusa planes were quick to meet the enemy. A formation of them met the enemy and concentrated fire on him. The enemy planes were damaged. They fled, staggering.

It is customary for the enemy to send one or two planes to reconnoiter the movements of our transports and then to send a large formation of planes to attack them. The object of the enemy is to cut off our sea supply routes.

Enemy Planes Appear

At 9:20 a.m. a large enemy plane appeared at an altitude of 2,500 meters. Five minutes later one Boeing and one Consolidated planes came.

Our army eagles wished to give the enemy battle. But their business was to see that the transports reached their destination safely. So they confined themselves to keeping the enemy away from the transports.

If our airmen had gone out of their way to give battle to the enemy, several planes which were following the enemy would have attacked the transports. Our army airmen knew this. So they took care not to get involved with the enemy.

Then another Boeing appeared, and from an altitude of 2,000 meters it descended to attack our transports.

The Hirano section which had just relieved the Tojo section was daring enough to meet the enemy plane. It attacked, employing the method developed by Lieutenant Hirano.

Enemy Plane Hit

The plane occupied by Lieutenant Hirano did not fire. It dashed like lightning against the enemy amidst the fire from him. It seemed that it collided with the enemy. At this junction our plane was seen concentrating rapid fire on the enemy. Presently the enemy plane was seen to catch fire. It was enveloped by flame and smoke.

The next moment Unit Commander Hirano's plane had turned over and was diving below the enemy. The enemy plane was falling, and Sergeant-Major Koibuchi's plane dealt it the final blow. From an altitude of 2,000 meters the flying fortress hurtled downward in a mass of flames. But in this battle Unit Commander Hirano's plane was hit in the tank. As if expecting to make a forced landing Unit Commander Hirano tipped his wings in farewell and flew toward an emergency base.

Lieutenant Hirano managed to land his plane at an emergency base twenty minutes later but the wings of his plane were covered with blood. His shots in that desperate charge had killed the enemy and the enemy's blood had spurted on to his wings. It was something hitherto unknown in air warfare for a plane to be covered with the blood of the enemy. Lieutenant Hirano wanted to repair his tank and rejoin his comrades in escorting the transports but there were no facilities for complete repairs at the emergency field so he flew back to the base on his one good tank. Repairing his plane there he again took off.

At 10:45, one hour after this furious battle, another large enemy plane came in attack; at 12:15 a Short Sunderland; and at 12:20 a Consolidated B-24. Following that, at 1:10 five or six Boeings and Consolidateds suddenly roared out of the clouds at our transports. At that time the Tojo Unit was escorting in the air. The transports zigzagged, the convoy destroyer circled around the vessels and all of them filled the air with anti-aircraft fire.

The enemy's bombs churned the water. The skies and the waters roared. After a few minutes the battle was over and one flying fortress and one Consolidated were in the water. The ships and the planes congratulated one another and continued southward.

At 3 p.m. Unit Commander Tojo again discovered the enemy. A three-plane formation of Boeings was advancing with the sun behind it from the northwest. The Unit Commander ordered attack. At that moment another Boeing came from the east. Our Hayabusa pounced on the enemy, and after delivering a blow gathered in the air above the convoy. The enemy planes merely flew around some distance away.

Far in the distance of the convoy the Nakagawa Unit was seen engaged in a thrilling duel with 11 Lockheed P-38 planes. Unit Commander Tojo lost no time to go to the rescue. He led a small number of Hayabusa planes. In another moment two enemy planes were shot down. Another two planes were the first to flee. All the others did the same. No other attack was made on the convoy that day. Later, however, enemy planes bombed our stop-gap air base, while our planes were under repairs. All members of the ground crew, however, did their lot very admirably amid the raining of tracer bullets, incendiary bombs and deadly bombs. One of the ground crew later told a story with great regret that one Japanese transport was sunk by Boeing planes, when the ship was not escorted by our Hayabusa planes.

Undisclosed date.

Today the Nakagawa Unit takes the first position. An order has already been given it to protect the convoyed vessels beginning at 4:20 a.m. For this purpose, we have to take off at 3:40 o'clock while it is still dark at this intermediate base. Due to the hard fighting which occurred in the daytime yesterday and also the enemy attack on the base, the preparations have not progressed as we wished. The time for our take-off has come but we are unable to do so. Last night the enemy sank one of our transports and it is certain that they will operate in large formations from early morning. Moreover, the convoy is sailing where the enemy has control of the air. Today is the most important day for us. If we can protect the vessels today, our duties will be as good as done, but the enemy will not miss this day. It is as clear as daylight that the enemy will wage a desperate attack on us with large formations of fighter and bomber planes. It is 4 o'clock now, but the preparations are still incomplete.

Further waiting would bring danger to the convoyed vessels. Should the enemy planes come in the meantime, the honor of our Hayabusa planes would be lost. On that day of our departure, Unit Commander Sugiura, in his instructions to us, said:

"We must pay every sacrifice to assure the safety of the convoyed vessels. It is our duty and responsibility to forget ourselves and devote ourselves to the performance of our duty!"

This instruction came back into our mind most vividly. "Let's go!"

The Wild Eagles raised clouds of sand over the base as they took off. As the strawberry-colored morning glow brightened the sky of the southern sea, the Wild Eagles reached the spot over the convoyed vessels. We glanced at the vessels and counted them and found one of them missing. Our heart burned with indignation against the enemy which had come during our absence last night and made a victim of the vessel. "Fighting spirit" was aroused and we determined to crush them at sight, one and all. Though no voice was heard either in the sky or on the vessels, a strong fighting spirit pervaded the scene. The glorious sun came over the horizon.

The skies are clear again today but thick clouds characteristic of the southern sea are huddled here and there, not an ideal condition for guarding purposes.

Large Enemy Formations

The enemy came in large formations from early morning as had been expected. Usually one or two planes come scouting and that is followed by the visit of planes in large formations, but today they came in large formations unheralded by scouting planes just as we expected. It was 6:05 a.m. From the clouds southeast of the convoy suddenly appeared seven North American B-25 planes at an altitude of 1,000 meters and these planes at once began attacking the convoy.

Our Hayabusas make a surprise attack from above the enemy formation. Severe fighting lasts a few minutes and one enemy plane drops headlong into the sea. The rest flee hurriedly.

At an undisclosed place of anchorage a thrilling air battle developed as early as 5:05 a.m. the same morning prior to our battle. The enemy which our Tojo Unit from an undisclosed place of anchorage consisted of four raiding planes of a new type. Suddenly, from behind the hills appeared the enemy planes and conducted a vigorous attack on the airfield. The Army Eagles of the Tojo Unit caught the enemy planes on the point of escaping and shot down one of them. This place of anchorage is at a distance of 10 minutes' flying from the enemy's air base. In other words, these Army planes were in front of the very eyes of the enemy and enemy attack was unavoidable.

Unit Commander Sugiura, however, in obedience to the proverb, "Unless we tread on the tail of a tiger, we can't get his cubs," took personal command of his unit and established his fighting headquarters at this place of anchorage in front of the enemy at 8 a.m. and thus made a decisive challenge to the enemy air force for the safe arrival of the convoy.

About this time the sky was cloudy all over the place of anchorage. In the neighborhood of an altitude of some 5,500 meters upper layers of clouds darkened the sky and in the neighborhood of an altitude of some 3,500 meters lower layers of clouds were hovering. This is an ideal condition for the enemy bent on making surprise attack, but disadvantageous to us. The enemy could fly between the upper and lower layers of clouds, break through the lower layers and conduct a surprise attack on the convoy and after the bombing, fly up and hide themselves in the lower layers of clouds.

The convoyed vessels were nearing this place of anchorage. At about 11 a.m. the black smoke from the funnels of the convoyed vessels came within our view at this place. "They've come at last!"

Air Battle Begins

At the fighting headquarters we were watching the black smoke, waiting for the arrival of the convoy. The time passed and it was 12:15 p.m. As the shadows of the vessels came to be visible, a smoke screen from a destroyer shut out the view in an instant. It was a signal for the raid of enemy planes. Four fighter Hurricane P40 planes came through the thick clouds. "Good bait," and the Wild Eagles went up into the sky. While our planes were conducting close-range attack on the enemy planes, another formation of Hurricanes was found raiding our convoy. This wouldn't do, and we changed the course, and lo! another separate formation came in for a surprise attack through the lower layers of clouds in the southern sky. It was a free-for-all fight as if a bee-hive had been smashed.

The enemy woudn't have a square fight with us. They merely took advantage of their superior speed and made surprise attacks on us from the clouds whenever they found unguarded spots. And when the situation became disadvantageous, they simply fled. A very troublesome enemy. But our veteran Army eagles caught the very tactics of the enemy, and taking advantage of the enemy's superior speed, repulsed the enemy as they came and attacked them as they fled, displaying the true merit of the Hayabusa planes to the full, finally succeeding in scattering the crack air units of the enemy following a brave fight.

Next, the brave airmen of the Hirano Unit headed by the Unit Commander's plane undertook to protect the convoy. At 1'45 p.m. the Hirano Unit sighted a large formation of 13 enemy planes consisting of Boeing and Consolidated planes raiding the convoy. The enemy had been repulsed the day before yesterday but they must have come for the decisive battle. This was a life-and-death battle for our Army Eagles, too. The enemy must have been proud of their numerical strength but the Hirano Unit was full of veterans burning with the confidence of shooting down the Boeings. When the order was given for the attack, a formation of eight Lockheed P-38 heavy fighting planes of double fuselages was found marking time at an altitude of 4,000 meters to our rear to attack our Hayabusa planes about to attack the enemy Boeings.

Japanese Units Outnumbered

We had only a few planes and even if one plane had a decisive battle with each Boeing, we should be no match for the enemy. Besides, eight Lockheeds appeared. The enemy was too much for even the seasoned airmen.

Judging that mere fighting would bring no victory, Unit Commander Hirano made a quick decision and let the main body fight the fighter planes of the enemy and part of the force fight the Boeings. It was a fight with the back to the wall. While the small number of our planes was fighting the 21 fighter and bomber planes of the enemy in a death struggle, six additional medium North American bombers of the enemy came for a reinforcement.

On our side another formation led by Lieutenant Yamagata joined us but in numerical strength it was entirely out of balance. In place of the Hirano Unit a formation led by Captain Miyabayashi participated in the terrific air battle. This battle just above the place of anchorage was the most heroic and daring air battle among those fought during the six days convoy-protecting engagement.

Up in the sky a great air battle developed with planes of the two opposing camps in mixed combat. Through this furious air battle enemy planes taking advantage of unguarded moments, conducted heavy bombings, and the transports fired at the enemy planes. Shells exploded and flashes of light illuminated the sky. And the big guns roared. It seemed as if the whole sky and the whole sea had tumbled. Our convoy, facing death repeatedly, defied the enemy attack and under the protection of our Army Eagles, repulsed the enemy at last and rendered their attack futile.

The large convoy which thus escaped from the danger crossed an undisclosed waterway and approached the place of anchorage. At 3:05 p.m., two Boeing machines again came attacking us. Unit Commander Miyabayashi bravely encountered the enemy and showered accurate shots upon the enemy machines. It was impossible to see the full result of this encounter, but it is safe to imagine that the enemy machines must have shared the same fate as their comrade planes which were previously sent to the bottom of the sea. Such a case is mentioned in our report of war results as an item of "downed but not confirmed." We are thus seeking accuracy in preparing our reports.

Enemy Brings Reinforcements

During this fighting the enemy further brought 13 more Hurricane and P40 machines to this scene of battle. They were worthy opponents because they had a high speed and were well-equipped. Availing themselves of the quick speed of this type of machines, our enemy sought to scatter our formations and destroy our machines separately. However, as our side know very well the disadvantage of scattered attack, we never fell to the enemy's strategy. Handicapped by the smallness of the number of planes on hand, there was every risk of us falling into a death struggle, for the enemy had as many as 13 machines against our few. To beat the enemy with our small number of planes, there was no other way but to keep our combined power.

Unit Commander Miyabayashi concentrated the whole unit under his command in the sky just over the convoy. With the combined strength in a splendid order, the unit made a thrust into the swarming enemy machines, thus again developing a severe aerial battle. The combination of our Army Wild Eagles proved powerful enough to repulse the enemy's furious attack. Just at this time, the Tojo Unit and the Hirano Unit came to our rescue, and our side shot down five enemy planes, of which three are not confirmed. While this breathless battle was being fought, our large convoy safely came to the place of anchorage. This was the largest convoy ever formed since the start of our campaign. While on the way during the night, we sustained the loss of one vessel. But the remaining vessels were not hit by a single shot. However, this did not mean that the fighting had ended.

It is quite certain that the enemy will begin furious attack again, seeking to obstruct our landing operations. Our Army Wild Eagles will continue to give protection to our convoy, to cover the landing operations, and they have also the duty of giving protection for the safe return of our convoy. Until this object is attained, we are firmly determined to bear whatever hardships and overcome whatever obstacles that would face us. With death-defying resolve to discharge our duties, and in utter disregard of the fatigue following the severe engagements fought over so many days, we encouraged each other and engaged in performing the task of winning control of the air over the place of anchorage.

As expected, an enemy air squadron comprising two Boeing and one Consolidated planes raided us as soon as the convoy made port. No sooner had the dusk approached than the flaming sun sank behind the precipitous mountain that hovered behind the harbor.

The Boeing plane dropped flare-bombs which were closely followed by large-sized bombs. The next moment, however, the Japanese craft with red and green wing-lights flew up toward the star-lit sky over the southern waters, giving chase to the hostile planes.

Pressed by our warcraft of the Hayabusa type, the Boeing plane lost its target completely, the blind bombings inflicting no harm other than to change the shape of the mountain slightly. The war results attained for the day consisted of two Boeing planes, one Consolidated plane, one attack plane of a new type, one Lockheed P-38 and five Hurricanes either shot down or destroyed. Our side likewise suffered damages amounting to four craft which did not return to their base.

Another Cloudy Day

Undisclosed Date.

Like yesterday, this was another day on which the sky was thick with high and low clouds. An air-raid alarm was sounded at 5:50 p.m.

Prior to this, however, Unit Commander Miyabayashi had taken off from his base before the break of dawn and was patrolling the sky over the dusky harbor. For some unknown reason, however, two of the Hayabusa planes which were on patrol duty landed simultaneously with the sounding of the air-raid siren.

One of them came to a halt at the end of the runway but none of the crew members slighted, only the two still forms in the cock-pit, each covering his face with his arm, being visible from the exterior. As they were removed from the plane in the arms of the ground crew, it was found that the figures were those of Sub-Officer Baba and Sergeant-Major Takagi of the Miyabayashi Unit.

Both these men's eyes were swollen and try as they might, they were unable to open them, only tears streaking down their cheeks. All they could say was: "Confound it, but I can't open my eyes! Sorry, fellows, forgive me!"

The two men, from whose lips came repetition of "sorry" and "forgive," had lost their visibility through days of continual combat—the visibility which is indispensable to flyers.

What a pathetic struggle it must have been! But it was not only these two men who injured their eyes from blood-shot out of weariness from days of continual activities. All of the Army aces were suffering from the same trouble, wearing themselves out both physically and mentally, but these handicaps were overcome by their vigorous attacking spirit.

Enemy Approaches Again

At 6 a.m., the enemy planes approached, maintaining an altitude of approximately 5,000 meters. They consisted of 16 Lockheed P-38 types. They were waiting for our Hayabusa planes, which were reconnoitering above the clouds, to come down but the Japanese craft were unable to challenge the enemy simply because it had been the usual tactics employed by our foe to draw the attention of our planes on this first batch of fighter planes and then to send a wave of bombers.

Our presumption was justified, for 14 minutes later, six North American B-25 bombs, maintaining an altitude of some 2,500 meters, approached from the southern direction and started bombing the harbor area. This was followed at 6:15 a.m. by another batch of four new-type bombers which attacked the airfield from above the northwestern forest. Still another unit assaulted our position from the northeastern direction, thus keeping up their persistent attack.

The air actually shook with the reaction of the explosions and the ground seemed to crack as the enemy repeated the procedure with the aid of reinforcements. The second assault was carried out by seven Boeing bombers and the third, by four Consolidated planes.

This was not, by any means, the end of the attack. Still another unit of four formations, each group comprising three North American craft, bombed and machine-gunned our position from a low altitude of 400 meters.

Our Convoy Undamaged

The raid lasted for 40 minutes, during which the sea raved and the mountain raged, but when all was over, our convoy remained undamaged. In this fighting, the Tojo Unit shot down two Lockheeds and the Miyabashi Unit damaged another enemy plane, but unfortunately, our side also lost a plane when Sergeant-Major Kuwabara committed jibaku by diving deliberately to the ground for a heroic end.

After the battle, the unit yielded the ground to the naval air units to protect the convoy in order to prepare for the next combat and allocated the hour between 8 and 14 o'clock for this purpose.

Meanwhile, however, the enemy raiders intensified their attack and from 10:05 to 10:17 o'clock, 13 Boeing bombers assaulted the harbor area five times while at 12:15 o'clock, additional eight planes of the North American type concentrated on the objectives in the harbor. Almost instantaneously, three more attack planes appeared from over the dense forest and carried out their ground attacks twice.

The assault by these three craft was done very skilfully, even if it was by the enemy, raiding the objectives from tree-top levels simultaneously with the medium-bombers.

Under such persistent enemy attacks however, the Sugiura Unit completed all its arrangements and took to the air with the aid of newly arrived reinforcements.

Exactly at 4 p.m., a combined force of enemy bombers of the Boeing and Consolidated types, escorted by four Boeing fighter planes and reinforced further with three Consolidated fighters in the front and the rear, came over the harbor area.

Plunge Into Enemy

Intent on letting no enemy planes escape, the Hayabusa planes of the Sugiura Unit hopped off and virtually dived into the enemy formation, shooting down two of the Boeing craft no sooner had they encountered their foe in the air.

This engagement lasted only 10 minutes. Next, five Lockheed P-38 planes came at an altitude of 3,500 meters but in an instant two of them were smashed down into the sea and another escaped, trailing smoke. On this day the enemy made repeated attacks from early morning to dusk but their attacking tactics were completely frustrated. At 5:30 p.m. a Boeing appeared in the darkness and dropped blind bombs. This was the last enemy attack for the day. Our severe counter-attack seemed to have silenced the enemy. In the meantime, the convoy finished the landing operations, and at midnight the convoy went on its return voyage to the base.

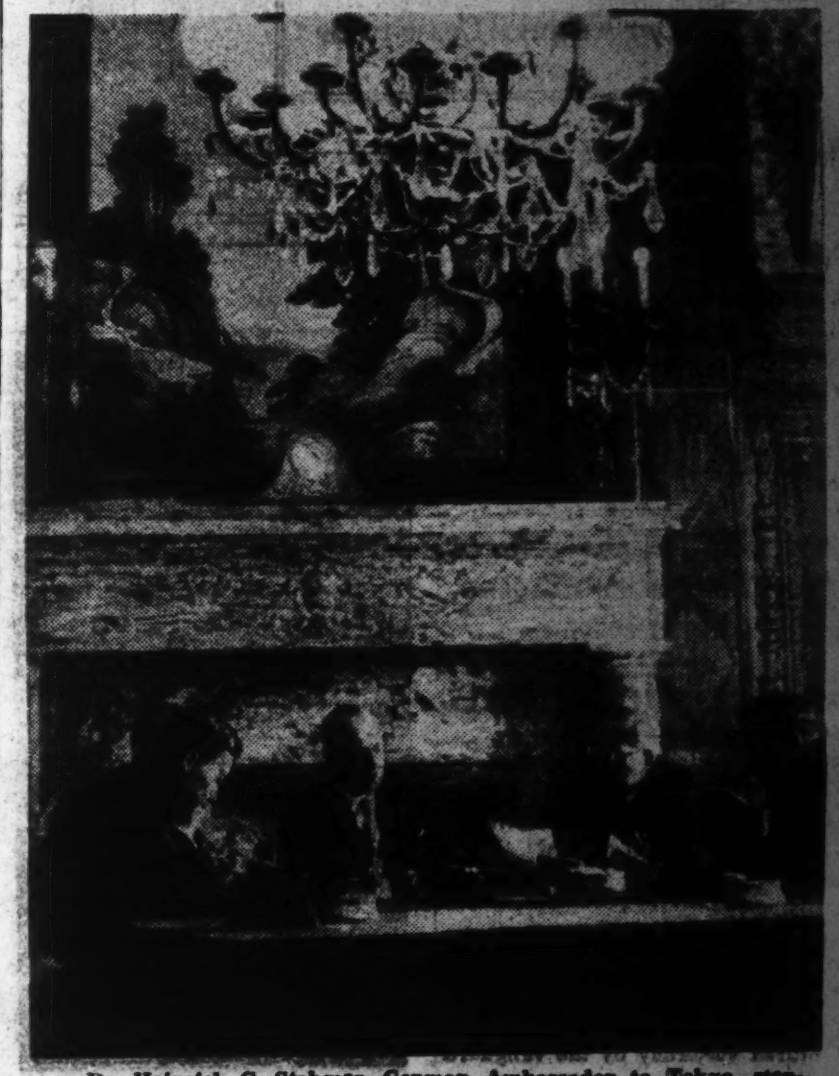
Under our eyes could be seen the large convoy which had discharged its heavy task proceeding in a hurry to the much-beloved (undisclosed) base, speeding through the silvery waves at a high speed. The Sato Unit was in charge of giving protection to the returning convoy that day. There was no feeling of uneasiness because the mission of the convoy had been finished. Nobody was afraid even if hundreds of enemy warplanes should come. This feeling was shared by both the air unit giving the protection and the convoy receiving the protection. The fervent "fighting spirit" on the return trip was scores of times stronger than at the time of the outward trip.

In the sky over the convoy which was hurrying to its base with men inspired with the indefatigable "fighting spirit" there again appeared desperate enemy warplanes. An enemy patrol Consolidated plane appeared at 6:15 a.m. for the first time, followed by four more Consolidated planes at 7 a.m. to attack the convoy. The enemy's patrol plane was discovered by our unit in control of the air and was shot down in two minutes. The four enemy machines which came later were shot down in five minutes. Prior to this time, namely, at 5:55 a.m. six enemy North American planes and also six new type attacking planes had come to our (undisclosed) harbor. At 6:15 a.m. which was the same time the Sato Unit fought the enemy's Consolidated planes, the enemy's six Hurricane P-40 planes attacked the (undisclosed) harbor and airfield. The enemy soon had six more enemy's Lockheed P-38 machines. Our Wild Eagles which were very busy meeting the enemy had to fight with more Consolidated and North American machines numbering 11 and four more Boeing planes. Our convoy repulsed the enemy's Boeing and Consolidated machines, three in number, between 8:40 and 9 a.m. With this as the last encounter, no more enemy came attacking us.

This was because the enemy had become afraid of the effective protection furnished by our Wild Eagles. Of course, our convoy safely returned to the base some days after this occurrence.

Just as our advance guards in Guadalcanal Island and New Guinea frustrated the Amerian counter-offensive plan, our Wild Eagles achieved the foregoing brilliant war results, rendering futile the obstinate counter-offensives of the American air force in the Southwestern Pacific.

Visits Law-Makers



Dr. Heinrich G. Stahmer, German Ambassador to Tokyo, stepped out of the Embassy Thursday morning and walked across the street to visit the Diet to see Japan's law-makers in action. Led by a reception committee composed of members of the Lower House, the Ambassador inspected the various facilities of the House of Representatives. Photo shows the ambassador (center) having a chat with some of the Representatives in the Speaker's Chamber.

Cheerful Life Seen At Prisoners' Camp

(Continued from Page 1)

at that time they were especially issued warm clothing immediately upon arriving here.

Strict Discipline

"Strict discipline was apparently maintained; as soon as the prisoners saw us they would stand stiffly at attention and salute. Everything was in neat order. Some of the prisoners even had brought musical instruments with them; I could imagine the cheerful atmosphere prevailing and could not keep from feeling cheerful myself. I looked into the X-ray room, the pathological room, the examination room, and the pharmacy. The various medical supplies were sent here through the Red Cross. There are several surgeons among the prisoners including a surgeon-lieutenant-colonel, a Tientsin marine. A Japanese surgeon is in charge of this group and the prisoners' medical care is complete.

"A prisoner dentist was treating a fellow prisoner, but in the hospital there was not one sick prisoner. Beyond this building were the bath building and the kitchen. All the prisoners' food is made in this kitchen. I was told that the Army authorities merely supplied them with materials and that the prisoners were free to use this to make any sort of dish they wished.

"From 7 a.m. to 9 p.m. the prisoners spend their day under strict discipline but they are allowed to have time to raise chickens, rabbits, and goats. What amazed me was the fact that the prisoners had a library of books sent through the Red Cross. Because most of the prisoners are of low education most of the books were of the adventure novel type and there were numerous magazines. But there were some books on religion.

Portrait of Christ

"On one wall of the library was a huge portrait of Christ painted by a prisoner. The portrait even had a frame and was very good. If one did not see any prisoners about he would wonder what sort of building this was. It was almost noon and the prisoners began gradually to come back from work. Food was rushed out from the kitchen. Colonel Odera said, 'We are treating them with Bushido. There is such a thing as a pact concerning prisoners, but we are absolutely not bound by such a pact; we treat them as Samurai, recognize their individuality, and give them satisfaction.'

"I could not help thinking of the number of Japanese interned and maltreated in India, Australia and others, in sharp contrast to the happy life of the prisoners here."

Shanghai Linked With Borneo

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, March 11—Direct telegraphic communication between Shanghai and North Borneo is now available to the public. The rate is five Japanese characters for ¥1. It will be remembered that direct telegraphic contact with Malai, Java, Burma and Hongkong has already been established.

CENTRAL ORGAN SET TO HELP JAVANESE

With 19 Local Branches, New Campaign Started to Build New Java

Domei

DJAKARTA, March 11.—To guide the new campaign to mobilize the total power of the native inhabitants to cooperate with Japan's efforts for the construction of the new Java launched on March 9, the Central Executive Office with local branches in 19 states within the island has been established.

The officers of the Central Executive Office of the present movement include Mohammed Hatta as concurrently director-general of office and chief of the organization division, Kiajhadgan Dewantara as the chief of the cultural division, Mr. Soekarno as the chief of publicity division and Mohammed Mansoer as the chief of the division of social organization.

It is recalled that a rally for the organizing of the new movement was held on the evening of March 9 with the attendance of the more than 20,000 native inhabitants as well as the leaders of the Japanese Military Administration, here.

The meeting was opened with an address by Mr. Soekarno, chairman of the meeting, followed by a congratulatory address by the Chief Japanese Military Administrator here.

In the course of the meeting Mr. Soekarno read the prospectus of the present movement to which the native inhabitants immediately responded with enthusiastic applause.

Also at the meeting, Kiajhadgan Dewantara, chief of the cultural division of the Central Executive Office, explained the outline of the present campaign. The meeting adjourned after the audience had shouted three banzai which was lead by the Chief Military Administrator.

It is noteworthy that the present movement was started by the spontaneous will and initiative of the native inhabitants. The outline of the activities of the present movement was announced by the Japanese Military Administration on March 8, in response to ardent wishes of the native leaders.

As the consultative organ for the Chairman of the Central Executive Office, a council consisting of 20 members including a few Japanese will be created. An advisory council composed of several Japanese advisers also will be created to express opinions on fundamental problems.

It should be noted that the present campaign is entirely different from various political movements which were rampant in Java prior to the outbreak of the present war. The present movement has been born as a new component of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and will devote itself solely to pushing the popular activities for the construction of the new Java.

MAKITA SELECTED HEAD OF OSAKA NAVAL DEFENSE

Vice-Admiral Kakusaburo Makita, who recently returned from the war front, has been appointed Commander of the Naval Defense Headquarters of the Osaka District in succession to Vice-Admiral Masashi Kobayashi, who has been transferred to the Naval General Staff, the Navy Ministry announced on Tuesday.

Vice-Admiral Makita was born in Shizuoka Prefecture and is 55 years old. In December, 1912, he was commissioned a Second Lieutenant and a Lieutenant Commander in December, 1922.

In December, 1930 he was appointed instructor of the Naval Staff College and in December of the following year, was commissioned a Captain. In November, 1934, he was made the Captain of the Isuzu; in November, 1935, head instructor of the Naval Communication School and in November, 1936, Captain of the Kirishima.

He was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral and was made the director of the Naval Communication School in December, 1937. In September 1941, he was made the Commander of the Special Landing Party at Shanghai and in October of the same year, was promoted to a Vice-Admiral.

In February this year, he was transferred to a certain important post at the front, returning only recently.

China Starts Oral Contests

C.P.S.

NANKING, March 11.—In line with the policy of promoting the New Citizens' Movement among the growing generation and propagating the cause of the War of Greater East Asia, the Nanking branch of the China Foundation of the East Asia League has set up a preparatory committee to rush preparations for oral contests between primary, junior and senior middle school, and college students.

Profiles of New Java—Urban and Rural

Since the occupation of Java on March 9 one year ago by the Japanese Forces, swift progress has been made in the revival of both the city and country districts due to the eager cooperation shown by the native people. The top photo shows the Ginza of Djakarta as it is today under the Japanese Military Administration, completely removed of Dutch impurities and making rapid strides to become a leading city in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. The eagerness of the native inhabitants in the rural districts to show their cooperation can be seen in the lower photo, where both men and women in Kulagan are all-out in their efforts to increase the production of rice.

SUMATRA'S FUTURE LOOKS PROSPECTIVE

2nd Year of Occupation of Island by Nippon Forces Brings Good Results

On the threshold of the second year since the occupation of Sumatra by the Japanese Forces, Sumatra facing a bright future with further development of her natural resources promised as well the livelihood of the inhabitants being stabilized under the Japanese Military Administration, according to the Yomiuri-Hochi.

With the occupation of the Island, the Military Administration concentrated its activities on the rehabilitation of widely spread plantations. The Shonan Rubber Corporation was dissolved of its own accord and the management of all plantations was placed under the direct control of the Military Administration with the provincial governors being entrusted with the actual administrative power. At present rubber, petroleum and coconut oil products are playing important roles in the defense of the island as indispensable war materials.

Out of the large area of 240,000 chobu of tobacco plantations, 9,000 chobu was transformed into an experimental field, while the remaining was loaned to the native inhabitants by the Government. Some of the tea plantations will be shortly converted into ramie fields.

Rich Resources Found

As to natural resources, Sumatra is abundant with petroleum which is a most important war material. The island is also rich in resin, which is also indispensable for national defense. With the development of transportation facilities, it will be produced on a much larger scale.

In the central sector of the island, coal and cement are abundantly produced now than before the war. Undeveloped natural treasures still hidden underground throughout the island are expected to be developed soon.

In view of the urgent necessity of developing communications networks, a thorough railway line across the island connecting the eastern coast with Shonan will be constructed in the near future. Parallel with the land transportation, the marine transportation capacity is being greatly enhanced by salvaging sunken ships, repairing damaged ones and by building wooden boats.

Rice and other foodstuffs were mostly imported before the war but with the establishment of the Military Administration, waste lands were cultivated where rice and corn were planted in such abundance that within one year Sumatra stabilized its production in foodstuffs. During the second year, further increased production in various foodstuffs will be realized as the result of having already converted some tobacco plantations into vegetable fields.

Pushing Culture Works

Meanwhile, cultural activities are being carried on with steady and speedy strides. The Military Administration has been following the policy of not making abrupt changes in the religion and customs of the islanders. Being sure of the islanders' faith and trust in the Japanese, the Military Administration has so far not been confronted with any difficulties in the preservation of peace.

In every province either the Culture Section or Propaganda Section has been established with the task of coaching the native people in cultural activities. In the eastern area of the island, some important posts such as the Petition Committee and the Commodity Price Controling Committee are being maintained by native officials.

As to the educational phase of the island, in every province a Youth Training Institute has been established together with technical and agricultural schools. The speedy opening of all elementary schools for overseas Chinese has encouraged the Chinese residents.

The rapid industrial rehabilitation is enabling the islanders to pay various taxes as they did before the war. Activities in money market are going on vigorously and busily with the establishment of the branch office of the Yokohama Specie Bank and the People's Bank. The people's minimum standard of living, the control of commodity prices, the smooth exchange of commodities and further development of various industries are some of the immediate problems to be quickly solved. Every province is now eagerly planning to establish factories for the manufacture of matches, paper, chinaware and fibre.

In short, the main tasks for the second year are the stabilization of the people's livelihood and the prompting of their resolution to fight through to final victory in concert with Japan.

SOCIETY TO SUPPORT PUBLIC HEALTH PLAN

Medical Association to Select Physicians for Physical Training Institutes

Conforming to the policies of a nation-wide campaign for "strong soldiers from healthy people," the Japanese Medical Association has initiated a program for proper guidance in health and hygiene, reports the Mainichi.

According to a previous announcement of the Welfare Ministry ¥30,000,000 is to be appropriated for the establishment of 1,300 physical training institutes throughout the country for the benefit of unhealthy persons. Upon completion, each will be able to accommodate 50 to 100 youths.

In coordination with the Welfare Ministry, the Japanese Medical Association will install at least one physician in each institute. Physicians will be selected through the recommendation of the municipalities and prefectures throughout Japan, and to ensure their qualification for health guidance, special training courses will be conducted.

Before the opening of the institutes about the end of July, not less than 1,300 physician are expected to be recommended to the Association.

Tht objectives of the physicians who, upon completion of selection will total 60,000, will be not only to improve general health conditions among the youth of the nation but to check any advance in illness.

AMERICA'S DEFEAT DUE TO 3 FACTORS

Tsurumi Points Out Lack of War Aim, Big Budget, Inherent Weakness

The lack of any definite war aim. America's stupendous budget and the inability of the American people to withstand hardships for any period are three factors which will contribute to the defeat of the United States in the present war, states Yusuke Tsurumi in an article contributed to the Mainichi.

In Japan, the lofty ideals for which the Japanese nation is fighting are embodied in the Imperial Rescript graciously granted on December 8, 1941, but in the United States there has been no definite statement of what the American people are fighting for, states Mr. Tsurumi.

"A close scrutiny of the latter's war aim, as pointed out by the President in his messages to the Congress as well as by the Vice-President and the Secretary of State in their speeches, will reveal that there are numerous contradictions and inconsistencies. Their aim is constantly changing. This clearly shows that the American leaders did not have any justified war aim when they plunged their country into war.

"The President, in his message to the Congress on December 8, demanded the declaration of war against our country because America "was attacked without reason." However, the Pearl Harbor attack was not an attack without reason. The war was actually started by America half a year earlier when it took the initiative to freeze Japanese assets in its country and later, when our Government was handed the challenging note of November 26, 1941.

"At the outset of the conflagration President Roosevelt voiced that the aim of this great war was to protect the four freedoms of the so-called "Atlantic Charter." Then on January 6, 1942 in a Presidential message to Congress, he tried to hold our country responsible for the war by remarking: "Japan opened the attack so her armed forces can control the western coasts of South, Central and North America and the Pacific Ocean." The President's accusation is nothing but a gross falsification. The principles of our country's national defense are found on non-intimidation and non-aggression.

War of Survival

"Due to the repeated military reverses suffered by the American forces in the Pacific, consternation and dismay gripped the whole of America. It became necessary for the President to revive his compatriots' spirit, so at the opening assembly of the National Youth Congress on September 4, last year, he warned that "this war is a war to kill or to be killed." This year, however, the President seems to have changed the aim of the war. For in his record-breaking military budget message to Congress on January 7, he refers to the present war as "a war of survival."

"Thus the American war aim has been changed from time to time, from the protection of the four freedoms, blocking of the so-called Japanese aggression on American soil and now, to preserve America's existence. Joseph C. Grew, former American Ambassador to our country, bluntly told the munition workers at a certain factory on the east coast of the United States some ten months after the outbreak of the conflagration that the American war aim was still wrapped in the dark. Even today, Americans are actually groping in the dark because the President himself has no centralized war aim.

"Herein lies the fundamental American weakness which accounts for the great differences in conviction and spirit between our people and the Americans.

"Second, the American budget is unsound. The Chief Executive, in presenting the draft of the budget before Congress on January 6, 1942 requested a stupendous military appropriation, an appropriation reaching into astronomical figures. After revealing the gigantic program in store for the construction of airplanes, tanks, anti-aircraft guns, ships and other war equipment the President ranted: 'I hope these figures will be generally understood by the people of Japan and Germany.' Indeed, not only have those figures become a matter of common knowledge to us but to the entire world as well.

"Early this year, January 7 to be exact, Roosevelt prophesied in his customary message to Congress that the achievement of an ultimate American victory can be placed upon a mathematical basis. If it were so, why was it that the American naval force which enjoyed a numerical superiority over our Imperial Naval Force suffered a series of disastrous defeats as it did? The outcome of a war cannot be determined by figures alone. Nonetheless, what proportion of Roosevelt's fantastic figures can be considered as facts?

Limit to Production

"According to an analysis by American economists, they pointed out their country's industrial production output will reach the peak by the end of June this year. In other words, if the industrial productive output for the last five-year period from the beginning of 1935 to the end of 1939 were calculated as 100, than the maximum production output will be 195.5 At the end of last year, American productive output had already reached 193 and by June of this year it is widely believed that the maximum of 195.5 will be reached. This means that there is a limit to the American industrial production.

"Last year America's budget, whose current fiscal year will end on June 30, was $77,000,000,000. This was quite a strain on the American economy because $65,000,000,000 is computed to be the amount which can be normally absorbed in the United States. But the budget for the coming fiscal year, which begins from July 1, calls for a stupendous expenditure of $109,000,000,000 which is obviously far beyond the average national absorption capacity. How will the Americans meet this staggering financial dilemma and cover the shortage? Their Government will probably suspend all amortization of capital and conduct a drastic cut in the living standard of the people. However, due to the peculiarities of that country, it is almost impossible to lower suddenly the people's living standard. Herein lies another reason for the weakness of Roosevelt's astronomical budget.

"Turning back to production, it is also most likely that when the output peak is reached this June, American industrial plants will encounter much difficulty in maintaining the peak on account of the growing shortage in the nation's manpower and raw materials. The output will, therefore, gradually diminish. Today when America is scheming to branch out into all the battle fronts of the world, its demand for war supplies knows no limit. Sooner or later, a break down will catch up on the overtaxed American factories. Then too, when the people themselves begin to feel the pressure on their living conditions brought on by the oppressive budget, they will want to know for what specific reason their country is at war. It will be interesting to look forward what methods the American leaders will use to win over their disgruntled citizens.

Political Weakness

"Thirdly, there is the political weakness. It is a well-known fact throughout the world that whereas Britain fairly consistently reveals the truth of its military setback to the people, it is exactly the opposite in the case of America. Why is it that Britain, who is placed in a tighter position than America, admits bad tidings more readily than her American partner? Perhaps this can be traced to two reasons—to the characteristic weakness of the American people and the other to its political structure as based on the American Constitution.

"Americans are a race of people who cannot stand the shock of adversity. It is true that many years ago in the American Revolution and the Civil War, which lasted seven and four and a half years respectively, they had withstood the tough ordeal and had successfully stood the test of adversity. But the America of today is composed mainly of Americans who are descendants of immigrants who swept into that country like a surging flood during the post Civil War era. These immigrants were imported by steamship companies as contract-immigrants from northern, eastern and southern Europe and from Asia Minor. A boom prevailed and these new comers suddenly became prosperous which, in turn, imbued them with materialism. Thus, there were great characteristic differences between the early American settlers of the British stock and the contract-immigrants of the post Civil War era. Herein lies the source of the present political headache in America. Moreover, this ailment will become more serious as conditions in America become difficult.

"A protracted war is a race of national perseverance. Former Ambassador Joseph Grew has repeatedly warned his compatriots since his return to America on the spiritual power of the Japanese to withstand hardships. One of the reasons why British statesmen quite honestly reveal their forces' military setbacks with relative truth is because their people have the innate ability to withstand bad news or hardships. This characteristic is born from the results of Britain's history during the last several hundred years in which there had been numerous uphills and adversaries which Englishmen had to overcome.

Unlike the British, American statesmen are reluctant about making any announcement of defeats to their people. Americans have been so accustomed to favorable conditions and good times that to make public any ill tidings will tend to create spiritual unrest and confusion. In plain language, they have become "soft." As they are especially prone to follow another person's view blindly, the influence which public opinion has over the entire country is indeed very great. The force that controls American election is this influence. So if an American leader should make a mistake in his policy and reduce his people to misery, he will soon become the object of national hatred and his chances of being reelected is almost negligible. Incidentally, the presidential election is but a year and a half hence and the Roosevelt Administration is cautious not to gain the disfavor of the people.

"A nation composed of people with such national characteristics and political structure is bound to be weak in a protracted war.

NORMALCY RETURNS TO KWANGCHOW BAY

French Territory Occupied By Nippon Forces Resumes Pre-War Prosperity

Domei

NANKING, March 9.—With the return of peace and order, the Kwangchow Bay area has recovered its former prosperity, according to a Japanese staff officer, who has just returned here.

This officer was the one who conducted negotiations with M. Pierre Jean Domec, Chief Administrator of the French Leased Territory of Kwangchow Bay, for the peaceful entry of the Japanese Forces on February 21.

During the operations, the inhabitants of Kwangchow Bay naturally received a shock, the officer explained, but after seeing the strict military discipline of the Japanese troops and their policy of non-interference, the inhabitants resumed their normal occupations.

The French Administration for the Kwangchow Bay Leased Territory is composed of only three Frenchmen including the Chief Administrator and Commander of the French Garrison. He said that 300 Cantonese and 300 Annamese soldiers make up the Garrison.

"The population of the Kwangchow Bay area approximately totals 230,000, the staff officer declared, and is composed of Cantonese and local Chinese. There are only about 60 French residents.

"High prices prevailing in Chungking controlled areas affect prices in the French Leased Territory as well. A package of ten cigarettes costs 20 yuan. French authorities are trying to check a further rise in commodity prices."

Normal Status Returns

Domei

SIYING, LEICHOW PENINSULA, March 9.—Economic conditions in the Kwangchow Bay region have been quickly stabilized and restored to normalcy following the first mild flutter of surprise which was caused among the inhabitants by the entry of the Japanese Forces into Leichow Peninsula.

A sure barometer of this is that the price of rice, which had registered a sharp advance, is now gaining its normal quotations.

Merchants and tradespeople, having learnt that the Japanese Forces would not interfere with trade, have resumed their business as usual. Trade, accordingly is in full swing as if nothing had occurred.

Kansai Notes

In celebration of Japan's 38th Army Day, the Kobe branch of the Indian Independence League held a meeting of the local Indian residents on Wednesday at 4 p.m. A fervent prayer was offered for the repose of the spirits of the fallen heroes and for Japan's speedy victory in the current War of Greater East Asia.

The following telegram was dispatched by the League to Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo and General Gen Sugiyama, Chief of the Army General Staff:

"Indian community heartily congratulates Imperial Army for unprecedented valor, sacrifice for liberation of Asia. Wishes speedy final victory and prays for repose of fallen souls."

Earlier in the day the committee members of the League called at the Kobe Gendarmerie and the Kobe Regimental District Office to tender congratulations on the occasion.

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REPRESENTATIVE JAPANESE SCULPTURES

Masterpieces From Different Periods in History on Display During March at Imperial Household Museum

By JIRO HARADA

Written for the Nippon Times

Three rooms are devoted to sculpture in the Imperial Household Museum: one room to the display of Noh and Kyogen masks another to the sculpture of different periods of the art history of Nippon, and still another to the products of the various countries of Greater East Asia.

Extremely interesting are the masks on display, there being 16 of them: 8 Noh and 8 Kyogen masks. The Noh masks include sad and despondent Kagekiyo and smiling Shojo happy over his sake. Some of the kyogen masks are extremely comical, such as Sofu (a Grandfather) with one lonely tooth protruding, Ama (a Nun) with a distorted nose, and Usobuki with the pouting mouth.

Displayed in the large hall are representative works from the different periods in the art history of Nippon. Of these outstanding pieces of statuary attention may be called to the following selection:

Sho-Kwannon (Avalokitesvara) in bronze. Nara period (645-781). A "national treasure" owned by the Kakurinji temple of Hyogo prefecture. The high state of development attained in the art of metal casting in that early age is revealed by this statue.

Subodai, one of the 10 great disciples of Sakyamuni, in dry-lacquer, decorated in colour. Nara period. A "national treasure" owned by the Kofukuji temple, Nara. The dry-lacquer process was greatly developed in the 8th century, and we still have a number of superb examples dating from that remote period. This technique seems to have been confined mainly to the Nara period. Perhaps a change in the mode of worship or the lack of material may have stopped the further production of statues by this process in subsequent periods. The figure in question is hollow and light, containing only a simple wooden frame, as is suggested by the square shoulders.

At left: Fudo Myowo, Heian Period (782-1185), a National Treasure owned by the Hanshuin Temple. Right: Bishamonten, sculptured in wood by Tankei.

Fudo Myowo (Acula) Sculptured in wood. Heian period (782-1125). A "national treasure" belonging to the Hanshuin temple in Kyoto. Fudo means immovable, and this figure seated on a rock against the raging flame which forms the nimbus is full of vigour and determination to destroy everything wrong by the double-edged sword held in the right hand and so to draw humanity close to the mercy of Buddha.

Shinsho. Sculptured in wood and finished in dry-lacquer. This technique is known as mokushinkanshitsu (dry-lacquer on wood). Early Heian period (782-897). A "national treasure" belonging to the Yakushido temple in Shiga prefecture.

One of the Juni Shinsho, 12 guardian gods attendant on Yakushi (the healing Buddha). Sculptured in wood, coloured. Heian period. A "national treasure" owned by the Koryuji temple in Kyoto. A complete set is still preserved, of which only two are loaned to the Museum (only one now on display), the remaining ten being preserved at Koryuji. These images are attributed to Chosei and according to a temple document he seems to have sculptured them in Kohei the 7th year (1059).

Bishamonten, one of the four guardian deities of Buddhism. Sculptured in wood. Kamakura period (1186-1333). A "national treasure" owned by the Sekkeiji temple of Kochi prefecture. With rock-crystal eyes the countenance and attitude as well as every inch of the statue, the limbs and garment and all, is vibrant with strength and power. This superb image of Bishamonten seems to be alive with the consciousness of the great responsibility imposed upon him as guardian of the imperial city. Though the image has lost its right arm and left hand, it stands as a symbol of the undaunted spirit, fearless of danger and strong in the conviction of final triumph. The great sculptor Tankei's signature was found on the foot thrust into the demon upon which the figure stands.

Amida (Amitabha). Sculptured in wood and decorated with kirikane (cut-gold). Kamakura period. Owned by the Museum. The art of Kirikane reached the height of its development in the late Heian period, when it was applied to the decoration of sculpture as well as Buddhistic paintings. This peculiar art however continued to flourish in the Kamakura period which followed as attested by the present example as well as Jizo mentioned below. The flowing robe is decorated with fine diapered pattern and lotus blossom design on gold ground. The intricate designs were executed in kirikane, narrow strips of gold leaf being cut with a sharp bamboo knife and stuck on the statue by means of lacquer. This Amida has webbed hands and rock-crystal eyes. The image stands on a pedestal of double lotus blossoms which suggests that the deity is not merely standing, but is walking towards you.

Jizo Bosatsu (Ksitigrabha). Wood, coloured and decorated with kirikane (cut-gold). Inscribed: Kembu 1st year (1334) by Sculptor Kosei. A "national treasure" owned by Mr. Kunizo Hara. Splendid workmanship is shown on this statue of Jizo, a Bodhisattva which always endeavours to keep awake the aspiration of the human soul to become a Buddha, the aspiration of the soul symbolized by the rock-crystal ball held in the left hand, and the effort to keep that aspiration ever alert being suggested by the jangling sound created by the metal rings attached to the staff carried in the right hand, though it is missing. Splendid workmanship in kirikane is shown also on this statue. The fine diapered pattern and lotus blossom design, all in cut-gold, on a lapislazuli ground on the kesa (priest robe) are exquisitely done. Superb coloring in a floral design still remains on the sleeves. It also has rock-crystal eyes and a rock-crystal byakugo, which is commonly designated as spiritual eye, on the forehead. The custom of inserting rock-crystal eyes into the statues found great favor in the Kamakura period. Prior to the insertion of the eyes, the head was first carved and then split into two with a hatchet. The front part was hollowed from inside and the eyes pierced and rock-crystal eyes were set and fixed from the inside, and then the two pieces were glued together and finished with lacquer and gold leaf.

A short survey of the exhibits in the Special Hall in which the several countries of Greater East Asia are represented follows: The Bodhisattva and Group carved in stone are from Gandhara, these showing strong marks of Greek influence. The stone Buddha sitting on a coil of seven-headed snake from Thai is interesting. Another Group, also in stone, from Java is naively marked. Extremely interesting is a nine-storeyed stone stupa, dating from the Northern Wei dynasty, bearing the date of T'ien-an 1st year (466). The stupa is covered with a great number of images of Buddha, the design being known as sentai-butsu (one thousand Buddhas). According to the inscription on it, this stupa was made at the time when the rock-cut temples of Yun-kang were established and in Ta-t'ung which was then the capital of the country. A Head of Buddha dating from the same period and with the characteristic smile of the Six Dynasties is also interesting inasmuch as it seems to reveal a subtle relation to our famous Kudara Kwannon of the Horyuji monastery whose striking replica now stands in the same hall. There are several other statues from China, some dating from the Sui dynasty, of which the Bodhisattva is outstanding, one from the Sung dynasty and another from the Ming. Chosen (Korea) of the Shiragi period is represented by a gilt bronze statuette.

The exhibits of the sculpture section are changed semi-annually; the present display will terminate at the end of this month, and new exhibits will be installed at the beginning of April.

The Vendetta of Ako

EIJI YOSHIKAWA

Translated by Tsuneo Tomonaga
From Eiji Yoshikawa's 'Chushingura'

Chapter 23 The Composer's Song

"Master!"

"Master Ikeda!"

"Shur-rup. Let me sleep a little longer."

"Please get up. We have arrived at Fushimi."

"I don't want to get up. I'm sleepy."

"Then shall we go to Kyoto like this? You won't be able to meet Mademoiselle Yugiri."

"What? Has the fair Yugiri come to see me?"

"No. She is in Fushimi."

"Fushimi? Fushimi, eh? I must see you fair Yugiri, or I might die. Let's go."

Kuranosuke stood up, and nearly fell down.

"Oh, do be careful!"

"Takenojo, come, carry me on your back."

"I cannot carry you, but you may lean on my shoulder."

"Otsuya, come on my left and support me."

"Oh, do be careful. See how the boat rocks. Boatman, please hold the boat steady while we get down."

Supported on both sides, Kuranosuke managed to land safely on the pier.

The passengers who remained in the boat grinned at the comical sight, and stretched themselves luxuriously in the space that had been left by the departure of Oishi and his company.

"The place feels much better now that he's gone."

"But I wish he had left the women behind."

"Ha, ha ha."

The passengers laughed heartily at this sally, all except one. This man was dressed like a travelling salesman, with a sedge-hat on his head, gaiters round his legs, and straw sandals on his feet. His eyes were sharp, and there was no hint of a smile in them.

"Hoi, boatman," said this man, standing up suddenly. "Is this Fushimi? I've been asleep."

"Sure, this is Fushimi."

"I'll get down."

The man gripped his hat, and leapt lightly on to the shore.

Almost simultaneously, Ushioda, Takebayashi and Onodera glanced at one another meaningly, and hastily got out of the boat.

There was a row of palanquins on the river bank, attended by several servants bearing lanterns painted with the sign of Masuya of Shumoku-machi.

The women who had followed Oishi out of the boat got into the palanquins, but Oishi, reeling unsteadily as he was, refused to enter the palanquin which Takenojo indicated. He waved his closed fan, slapped it on the palm of his other hand, and ejaculated,

"Palanquin? Me in a palanquin? Ho, ho, absurd. Methinks I will give myself the pleasure of anticipation. 'Tis a nice spring evening too. The longer I take till I see Yugiri, the longer the anticipation, and the greater the pleasure when I do see her."

He lurched forward unsteadily. Takenojo, Otsuya, and a servant carrying a lantern followed him.

"Master Ikeda, are you going to walk?"

"Of course. Do you think I am a fool to waste this fine evening and this superb drunken feeling inside a stuffy palanquin? Takenojo, whistle a tune."

"Will you sing?"

"What about Ryutatsu?"

"Your own composition 'Round About at Home" is preferable, if I may say so, Master Ikeda."

"H'm. Let's practise, then. 'Tis practise in the dark, what?"

Takenojo whistled the opening bars, beating the time with his hand.

Oishi opened his mouth, and began to sing a song which perhaps he himself did not understand:

When dusk falls, and I look around
The sleeping manshion,
The lights of evening,
Flowers of the sleeper's dream,
To scatter comes the storm,
And so comes one to tempt.
More pitiful still
The farewell elsewhere,
The eastern cloud that opens
The Gates at center and back,
The sash of one who waves,
Unwinds and loosens
Like the hair of a sleeping maiden,
Tsuge,—the black comb of Tsuge,
Oh, the tears that fall on my sleeve—"

"Master Ikeda."

"What, Takenojo?"

"The words won't fit the tune. Please try again, from the last sentence."

"There's nothing wrong with the song, itself," said Otsuya. "The fault lies in the musician, not in the singer. Let me take his place."

"Oh, will you be the samisen? Good, I'll sing the rest."

Otsuya cleverly imitated the strumming noise of a samisen with her mouth as Oishi continued.

"On the sleeve they fall,
Dew drops from the anguish
Of a heart in mortal pain,
On the sleeve they fall,
. . ."

(To Be Continued)

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MONEY LAW SEEN IN MODIFIED FORM

Three-Fold Object Behind Change in Extraordinary Financing Adjustment Law

WILL FIRM STOCK PRICES

Demand for Small Debentures To Be Stimulated by New Premium-Bearing Issues

Among the bills introduced by the Finance Ministry and passed by the Imperial Diet in its session which has just come to a recess, is included the legalization of the modification of the Extraordinary Financing Adjustment Law. It is understood that the Finance Ministry has been prompted to effect the modification with the three-fold object of encouraging monetary savings among the nation, of creating healthy organs for smooth transactions of negotiable papers and of stabilizing the prices of general stocks.

Surveying the salient features of the modification to be effected by the Finance Ministry, the Yomiuri-Hochi reveals the following details:

(1) "The Government is scheduled to set forth instructions to demand banks, trust companies, insurance companies, trust guilds in cities, agricultural associations and mutual-aid financial guilds to handle the so-called national bond savings and other new forms of monetary savings. By the so-called national bond savings system, the same benefits are accorded to monetary savings attaining a specified sum, as are accorded to holders of national bonds. In other words, these depositors shall deserve the same rate of interest on their savings as on national bonds, and arrangements shall be made to restrict the repayment of their savings for a specified period.

To Authorize Hypothec Bank

(2) "The Government shall authorize the Hypothec Bank of Japan to issue those savings bonds which will be redeemed in a fair number of years.

(3) "The Government shall arrange for the Hypothec Bank of Japan to issue new forms of premium-bearing debentures in addition to the savings debentures and patriotic debentures. The new premium-bearing debentures shall be featured by substantial premiums and their redemption at face value in a considerable number of years, whereby the Government hopes to stimulate the demand for small-denomination debentures among the nation. In other words, the Government has the intention of issuing small denomination debentures which bear extremely large premiums and which will be redeemed in 40 or 50 years, indicating their resemblance to lottery tickets. It deserves notice, however, that the Government is not inclined to arrange the issue of these lottery-like debentures in the immediate future, but that the Hypothec Bank shall be authorized to issue them only as occasions demand.

(4) "The Government shall arrange for banks to handle premium-bearing deposits by way of encouraging bank deposits.

Purchase to Be Ordered

(5) "Banks and trust companies shall be ordered to purchase or dispose of small-denomination national bonds, savings debentures and patriotic debentures according to the methods and at the prices specified by the Finance Minister, and also to render assistance to the corporations specified by the Government in similar transactions. For the time being, the corporations to be specified shall be limited to the Bank of Japan so far as small-denomination national bonds are concerned, and to the Hypothec Bank of Japan so far as savings debentures and patriotic debentures are concerned. The reason for the enforcement of these measures is ascribable to the Government's policy of facilitating the absorption of national bonds and debentures and the boosting of their market quotations.

"It is believed that the neighborhood units throughout the country will be urged to absorb a larger amount of small-denomination national bonds and debentures. The only channels now available for the re-sale of these bonds and debentures are found in post offices. With a view, therefore, to facilitating the re-sale of these valuable papers, the Government is expected to enlarge the channels of their disposal, and arrangements shall be made for banks and trust companies to buy national bonds and debentures from individuals inclined to dispose of their holdings.

To Demand Holdings

(6) "The Government shall occasionally demand banks, trust companies and underwriters of negotiable papers to hold specified amounts and brands of negotiable papers. To start with, the Bank of Japan shall be made to hold a certain amount of small-denomination national bonds.

"In case of damage, if at all sustained by any parties ordered by the Government to purchase or sell, or to hold negotiable papers, the Government shall either make up for their damage or grant subsidies so as to protect their interests. At the same time the Government shall either reduce or exempt taxation on the interest on the savings or profits in connection with the national bond savings, and premium-bearing deposits.

Another Major Item

"Another major item of the contemplated modification on the Extraordinary Financing Adjustment Law is that the Government shall occasionally authorize the Wartime Financing Bank and the Japan Securities Exchanges to demand other financing organs and individuals holding more than the specified shares of stocks to dispose of their holdings at current prices, this idea being motivated from the Government's policy of stabilizing the market prices of stocks. This policy is indisputably reflected in the bill the Government introduced in the last session of the Imperial Diet for the establishment of the Japan Securities Exchange, that will take the place of the existing stock exchanges. Thus, it is anticipated that the modification of the Extraordinary Financing Adjustment Law will go a long way toward stabilizing the market prices of general stocks."

None for Our Enemies

The bare mention of rubber reminds one of Malai and makes the mouths of the United States and Britain water but it is also an important product of Cochin-China and Cambodia, French Indo-China. As the soil there is most suitable for its cultivation and rainfall is quite optimum, large quantities of good varieties are obtainable there. Picture shows chemicals being used to make the sticky mass coagulate and the material thus prepared being rolled into sheets to dry.

PRICE MOVEMENTS REMAIN FRACTIONAL

Exchange Is Quiet Due to Lack Of Stimulation—Spot Market Is Firm

In the absence of any factors to stimulate the market, the Tokyo Stock Exchange staged a quiet scene yesterday and the price movement remained fractional with the exception of a few industrials in the long-term section and the miscellaneous group on the spot market.

In the long-term section, for example, Hakodate Shipbuilding continued to rise ¥1.30 and Ikegai Iron Works stepped up ¥1.00, while Dalto Cotton Spinning eased ¥1.40 and Toyo Hemp Industrial ¥1.00.

The short-term was invariably featureless throughout the day.

The spot market was comparatively firm, for South Pacific scored a continuous gain of ¥2.40, and Riken Industrial bounced by ¥1.30, Showa Electrode and Chosen Machinery ¥1.00 each, while Toyo Metallic Industrial and Aichi Clock softened ¥1.50 and ¥0.50 respectively.

Long-Term Section

Yesterday's final prices of select issues in the long-term section were:

First Section

	—Delivery— Mar.	Apr.	May
Nisshin Spinning (50)...	85.3	86.1	86.1
Kurashiki Rayon (50)...	——	——	71.7
Toa Hemp Ind (50).....	——	——	72.0
Tokyo Hemp Yarn (50)..	101.4	101.1	101.0
Kanegafuchi Ind (50)...	79.2	79.9	68.3
Showa Elec Ind (50)....	85.2	85.3	85.0
Japan Nitrogen (50).....	73.0	73.4	73.5
Second Section			
N. Y. K. (50)	——	94.0	——
O. S. K. (50)	83.7	85.0	84.3
Toyo Steamship (50)...	70.6	72.0	——
Nissan Steamship (50)...	67.4	68.2	68.3
Mitsubishi Mining (50).	87.9	88.1	87.0
Ishihara Ind (50)........	68.5	68.7	68.2
Third Section			
Furukawa Elec Ind (50).	114.5	114.3	115.4
M'bishi Elec Mach (50)..	143.7	143.7	142.9
Tropical Ind (42½)......	42.4	——	43.0
Sumatra Dev. new (37½)	46.0	——	47.1
Asahi Glass (50)........	96.0	96.5	94.6
Toa Tobacco (50)........	102.3	102.1	102.9
Manchou Tobacco (50)..	91.7	92.0	91.8

Short-Term Section

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Exch. new...	85.2	5.2	4.9	84.9
N. Y. K., new	79.0	9.4	8.8	78.8
M'bishi Heavy Ind..	96.3	6.7	6.1	96.1
Kanebo Spin. new..	75.0	5.3	5.0	75.0
Teikoku Rayon. new	71.3	1.4	1.1	71.1
Hitachi Iron Works.	93.8	4.0	3.6	93.6
Osaka Exch. new...	43.8	3.9	3.6	43.6
Japan Oil	69.4	9.5	9.4	69.5
Japan Steel Tube..	74.2	4.5	4.2	——
* * *				
S M. R.	——	74.7	4.7	——
N. Y. K., old	93.1	3.1	2.7	——
Hokkaido Coal	73.8	4.2	3.8	74.2
Kanebo Spin. old...	——	128.0	7.8	——
Toyo Rayon. new...	——	58.5	8.3	58.3
Kokura Iron Works.	55.0	5.0	4.7	54.7
* * *				
Japan Beer. new...	47.1	7.1	7.1	47.1
Japan Sugar. new..	——	66.0	6.0	——
Ensuiko Sugar	——	63.6	3.3	——
Japan Mining	62.0	2.0	2.0	——
Manchou Heavy Ind.	62.0	2.0	1.8	61.8

Bill Clearings

March 11
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	342,225	159,421
Balance	46,468	15,956

Kashiwagi Promoted To Presidency of Yokohama Specie Bank

Hideshige Kashiwagi, vice-president of the Yokohama Specie Bank has been promoted to the presidency in accordance with the results of the mutual election held by members of the Board of Directors of the same bank on March 10. The vacancy caused by his promotion is expected to be filled by Shinsaku Asada. At the same time, a shift of several other members of the Board of Directors was decided upon by mutual election. Daisuke Nohara, Chotaro Arima, and Kazuo Nishi, whose term of office as directors has expired have been replaced by Viscount Hisaakira Kano, Yoshikata Kishinami, and Tetsutaro Omura, while Kazuo Ito has been newly appointed director to occupy an additional chair. Aikichi Ito who has resigned his post as auditor has been replaced by Jiro Kiyose. Other directors and auditors are to remain in their present posts.

INDUSTRY, FARMING SEE SOUND GROWTH

Simultaneous Development of Agriculture, War Industries Observable in Japan

The expansion of wartime industries and increase of agricultural products are consistent with each other in Japan; at least, they are a means for reading the simultaneous development of both of them though they are generally believed to be inconsistent, declares Hajime Kato, a leading critic on industrial affairs, in the latest issue of the Diamond.

The following table shows the vocational division of the 287,000 men who were taken into the service of different manufactories in Japan following the outbreak of the first Great War:

Occupations before the 1st Great War	Number	Percentage
Agriculture	175,934	61.1
Fishery	7,205	2.5
Mining	2,678	0.9
Commerce	20,815	7.2
Others	81,359	28.3
Total	287,995	100

It is seen from the foregoing figures that over 60 per cent of all the factory operatives were from the rural communities. Including those from fishing villages, the factory operatives from the rural districts covered nearly 65 per cent of the total. The development of wartime industries at present is possible only where a liberal supply of labor from among the rural communities is available.

Expansion Prohibited

The further expansion of the 4 biggest industrial centers of Japan has been practically prohibited by virtue of special ordinances. Therefore, the expansion of wartime industries is now observable around intermediary cities in different prefectures on Japan Proper. As a natural result of the industrial expansion, there is as active movement of labor from the rural districts to those industrial centers.

Some people regard this phenomenon as injurious to the healthy development of the rural district, and urge that the migration of labor from the rural areas to industrial centers in the neighborhood be checked through the disbursement of more liberal subsidies, and by a raise in the prices of agricultural crops.

Such counter-measures, however, originate in liberalism and can never bring about any fundamental solution. The adjustment of the relations between industrial development and expansion of farming must be effected from a more fundamental and everlasting viewpoint. In this connection, however, we need not worry ourselves, because, the leaders of the rural districts and those of the local industrial centers know what best to do.

Ever since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, these leaders have been conducting a careful study of all possible frictions between farming and the technical industry, whose interest are generally believed to be inconsistent with each other. At present, the industrial development in Japan Proper is observable around intermediary port towns throughout the country, because the reclamation of land is done in those places without affecting the productive power of the agricultural communities in the vicinity.

Utilizing Idle Buildings

In the second place, they are utilizing the idle spinning mills, warehouses, and other unoccupied buildings for their factories, while selecting for the sites of new factories, race courses, golf links, waste grounds around towns or cities, and so on. It is obvious that the utilization of such grounds cannot in any way affect the productive power of the farmers in the vicinity.

On the other hand, the farmers and peasants in the vicinity of local industrial centers are beginning to pay due attention to the adjustment of relations between farming and wartime industries. They are aware of the fact that they must extend all possible aids to the munitions factories, without whose activities is impossible the immediate expansion of Japan's fighting strength. They are, therefore, determined to offer as much cooperation as they can to the munitions factories in their neighborhoods.

Meanwhile, the proprietors and operatives of those factories are fully aware of the great importance of the rural communities as the source of food supply. And they are determined to offer what aid they can to the farming districts during the replanting on harvest seasons. Thus, in spite of the vague fear entertained by some people concerning the difficulty accompanying the simultaneous development of farming and manufacturing industries in Japan, everything is going smooth throughout Japan Proper.

DECISIVE WAR FINANCE LAUNCHED

Finance Minister Kaya Explains Role of Indirect Taxes in Prosecution of War; Gives Assurance People's Burdens Will Be Light

An increased taxation bill calling for an increase amounting for the first year to ¥1,007,000,000 and to ¥1,145,000,000 in subsequent years in indirect taxes has passed both Houses, continues the Domei. In explaining the reason why no increase had been effected in direct taxes this time, Finance Minister Okinori Kaya said that in refraining from imposing additional direct taxes it was hoped by the Government that the people who were cooperating with the authorities with so much ardor and sincerity in the prosecution of total war might have a whiff to rest themselves in the same sense as the troops would have a short halt in their general march.

With reference to the opinion that in order to absorb national purchasing power, which is the principal object aimed at by the tax increase, it would be better to do so at the source, namely by increasing direct taxes, the Finance Minister explained that the degree of absorption of purchasing power depended on the amount of increased taxes, but that it did not matter much whether resort was had to direct taxes or indirect taxes to that end. He further said that since the outbreak of the China Affair the increase in taxes had been made not merely for the purpose of augmenting revenue through taxation, but with a view to curbing unnecessary consumption due to surplus purchasing power, as well as to promoting national savings, and, therefore, increases in indirect taxes were more in line with, and more effective in realizing, the Government's intentions. Thus he elucidated the significance which indirect taxes have on absorption of purchasing power.

Special Acts Tax

In connection with the institution of the special acts tax to be levied on services, as distinguished from commodities, under which annual receipts in ordinary years are estimated at ¥71,000,000, the Committee on Increased Taxation of the House of Representatives interpellated if the tax in question was not the precursor to the institution of tax on sales. In answer to this question the Government declared that it had no intention of doing so, stating: "No consideration is at present being given to the matter of combining the commodity tax with the special acts tax into a sales tax."

The Government also said that although careful studies were being continued concerning property tax, they could not as yet tell when it would be put into force.

In this way it was made clear that the Government had no intention of effecting any radical reform in the taxation system at least for the near future.

Care Taken

One of the special features of the present increase in indirect taxes is that special care has been taken not to bring on any serious effect on national life. For example, against a raise of about 100 per cent in the sake-tax, an increase of only less than 8 per cent has been made in the sugar consumption tax in accordance with the policy of keeping the household burden as light as possible.

However, as regards possible increases in taxation in the future, Finance Minister pointed out as follows:

"I believe that at some future date an increase in direct tax will be made, as it should. I cannot as yet say anything definite as to whether it will be next year or later, but the time will certainly come in due course when an increase in direct tax will be put into effect in accordance with the people's earnest desire to cooperate with the Government in this way in the nation's cause."

As long as the War of Greater East Asia is a series of decisive battles, it is, of course, only natural that national finance should continue to expand principally under the incessant accumulation of war expenses. It is quite reassuing, to say the least, concludes Domei, that the whole nation is fully prepared and quite ready to bear whatever tax burdens may be imposed on them in the future with the object of assisting in the smooth functioning of wartime finance during the period of decisive warfare, as clearly proved, for instance, by the fact that in the present session of the Diet an increase in direct tax has been so strongly asserted by many Diet members.

SEMI-DIESEL ENGINES FOR WOOD BOATS DUE

Large Number Ordered by Authorities From Well-Equipped Motor Works in Country

A large number of semi-Diesel engines for installation in the wooden vessels, whose mass production is now going on throughout Japan Proper, will be manufactured at different motor works in several industrial centers of the country, there being about 50 such works with up-to-date equipment, says the Nippon Sangyo.

In keeping with the mass production of wooden vessels for use in different waters in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the Marine Affairs Board, the Planning Board, and the Commerce and Industry Ministry have been conducting a careful inspection of the productive capacities of the 50 leading motor works in the country, five inspection parties having been dispatched to those works in February. According to the reports filed with the higher authorities by the inspection parties, most of the 50 leading motor works in the country are in a position to produce more motors.

The Commerce and Industry Ministry, following a deliberative study of the producing capacity of each motor works in view, has decided to order a large number of semi-Diesel engines from about 20 of those works at first. The authorities are now making a careful study of the productive capacities of the remaining 30 plants with a view to placing further orders for semi-Diesel engines with them in the near future.

The Marine Affairs Board, the Planning Board and the Commerce and Industry Ministry are satisfied that Japan will be confronted with no difficulties in equipping all the wooden vessels to be produced in Japan Proper with suitable engines.

Meanwhile, the wooden vessels now under construction at different ports in Japan Proper are divided into five war-time standard types. No standard types are established for larger wooden boats. Many boats and nearing completion at various dockyards belonging to the Federation of Japanese Wooden Boat Builders, while quite many have been already launched.

KWANTUNG FOR MORE RICE

In order to achieve self-sufficiency in wartime foodstuff supplies, the authorities of Kwantung Leased Territory have worked out a three-year plan for increasing the production of rice on a budget compiled for this purpose amounting to 108,000,000 yuan, reports a special Canton dispatch to the Asahi.

The dispatch further says that 50,000,000 yuan will be defrayed for the first year for the development of still unculitvated land in the fertile areas of the province, and that the Taiwan species of rice will be transplanted there under the guidance of Japanese experts connected with the Government-General of Taiwan so as to improve the quality of rice. It is learned further that rice fields newly developed will be fertilized with the locally obtainable composts.

Readers in Council

(Continued From Page 6)

banks; but these are few and besides they act in a deceitful manner and therefore should not be taken into account. There is also a large multitude that silently suffer their calvary and mourn quietly the humiliation represented by an existence devoid of bright hopes. We imagine them prostrated at sunset, praying from the bottom of their hearts to their guardian deities, kneeling on the banks of their rivers, or in the shade cast by cinnamon-trees, praying for an end of their slavery and the restoration of a life for that old and glorious country.

Q. X.

March 8.

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. With Prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term)	84.90	—0.10
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	78.80	—0.10
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	75.00	Same
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5%...	108.20	Same

UPPED PRODUCTION OF SULPHATE SEEN

Increased Output of Synthetic Fertilizers Reflects Growth Of Farm Industries

With the expansion of Japan's agricultural industries of late years, there has developed a considerable demand for synthetic fertilizers, ammonium sulphate commands the largest demand by reason of its own merits and of its substantial production in the country, says Kiyoshi Morimoto in a contribution to the March 1 issue of the magazine Business Japan.

Surveying the relations between the suppliers and consumers of ammonium sulphate, Mr. Morimoto says in effect as follows:

"Reflecting the ever-increasing demand in the farming community, the increase in the production of ammonium sulphate is remarkable. For instance, the total production of this fertilizer during 1935 stood at approximately 1,350,000 tons, during 1936 at approximately 1,645,000 tons, during 1937 at approximately 1,858,000 tons and during 1938 at approximately 1,900,000 tons. The figures of production during subsequent years remain unascertainable, but there is every reason to suspect a large increase in production in proportion to the steady increase in consumption.

"With imports of ammonium sulphate practically in a state of suspension since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, a number of fertilizer plants in the country have greatly enhanced their efficiency of production to cope with the interminable demand for synthetic fertilizers.

"There are two methods of manufacturing ammonium sulphate, namely, the electrolytic process and the coke process. The one process requires large quantities of electric power and the other coke. In view, however, of the present-day need for saving the consumption of both electric power and coke, there is a scheme afoot on the part of fertilizer manufacturing companies to utilize pyrites. It is from this viewpoint that these companies are now working on a program to explore resources of this ore side by side with their schedule to boost the production of other synthetic fertilizers including superphosphate of lime, potash manure and phosphetic fertilizer."

SAVINGS BANK ACTIVITY IN N. CHINA TO BE UPPED

Control Association Undertaking Task; Banks Setting Up Branches

The Savings Bank Control Association is planning to undertake the encouragement of the activities of Japanese savings banks in North China, according to the vernaculars.

For this purpose, reports the Nippon Sangyo, the Fudo Savings Bank, capitalized at ¥8,000,000, is scheduled to establish a branch office in Peking, the Yasuda Savings Bank, capitalized at ¥5,035,000, in Tientsin, and the Osaka Savings, capitalized at ¥7,000,000, in Tsingtao, and these banks are working on details to enforce their respective programs.

So far as Japanese banks are concerned, it is to be recalled that the Yokohama Specie Bank and the Bank of Chosen are credited with past efforts for the absorption of idle funds in North China together with their regular routine to offer financial aids to the parties concerned. In view, however, of the enlarged fields of the banking business in North China, there is a growing need for increased activity on the part of Japanese savings banks in connection with the desired absorption of idle funds in the same area.

Simultaneously the Federal Reserve Bank is going ahead with its schedule to establish the head office of a new savings bank in Peking and branch offices at various points, and there is reason to anticipate the activities of this new savings bank in North China as well as the three Japanese savings banks.

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TOKYO, FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1943

The Genron Hokoku Kai

The Genron Hokoku Kai (Publicists' Association for National Service) was formally inaugurated with pomp and circumstance on March 6. It is, indeed, a matter of great significance that publicists throughout the country, fully cognizant of the importance of speech and the press in the war situation, have come together to form this Association as an organ calculated to advance the Japanese cause in the war.

It is hardly necessary to stress here the very important role which speech and the press play in war. The organs of public opinion, including the press, radio, public meetings and pamphlets, are called upon to do multifarious duties in wartime. Besides elucidating the war aim, stirring up patriotism, fostering the sense of sacrifice and cultivating the fighting spirit, they are expected to fulfil a variety of other duties such as to forge close ties of cooperation among all kinds of organs mobilized for war purposes, to aid the activities of all organs and to act as the intermediary to establish contact between the battle front and the home front, with the ultimate object of inflaming the popular ardor and strengthening the national union for the successful conduct of the war.

It is superfluous to say that if the fullest effect is to be given to the efficiency of the organs of opinion, it is important that all who are concerned with them should be mobilized. We, the Japanese people, are fighting for an absolutely fair and righteous cause in faithful observance of the injunctions contained in the Imperial Rescript declaring war upon the United States and Britain, and not a single Japanese entertains the slightest doubt as to the country's war aim. There is accordingly a complete agreement of views within the nation regarding the post-war problem of peaceful construction as well as on various issues incidental to the conduct of the war. It is nevertheless no easy task to reorganize the peacetime national life on a war footing. Even after the establishment of the wartime structure, there will still be found some lingering remnants of the peacetime national life, and these relics will act as toxin detrimental to the smooth operation of the wartime structure. These remnants must therefore be eradicated thoroughly. To this end, a stern and rigorous public criticism must be brought to bear where it is necessary. It is up to publicists, then, to launch a vigorous campaign against things whose continued existence is positively harmful, to say nothing of being incompatible with the new age.

At the same time, our organs of opinion must do their utmost both to throw devastating verbal and literary bombshells into the enemy camp and to elucidate our war aim not only to all peoples within the Co-Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia but to the entire world. Our enemies, America and Britain, are bent on glossing over their war aim by simulating the championship of "democracy" and "freedom." By throwing dust in the eyes of the world in this way, they are attempting to secure the sympathetic cooperation of other nations. The masses in the United States and Britain, little dreaming that they are being duped and victimized by a section of their self-centered imperialists and capitalists, are allowing themselves to be misled into the reckless course of paying heavy taxes and sacrificing their lives to fight the war started unwarrantedly by their own leaders. If they, in moments of calmer judgment, dispassionately study what policies their countries have pursued in East Asia in the past and how their policies caused the present conflagration, they must realize at once that it is absolutely meaningless, or rather positively criminal, for them to sacrifice their lives on the altar of their governments under Franklin Roosevelt and Winston Churchill. These facts our publicists will do well to point out.

To enable all peoples of the world to attain their proper places has always been the keynote of our foreign policy. It was in pursuit of this aim that Japan fought China and Russia years ago at the hazard of her very existence. Indeed, it represents the ideal which Japan has upheld since the country was founded. That Japan's actions have never been prompted by any territorial ambitions or lust for domination or exploitation at the expense of other peoples has been demonstrated to the world most conclusively by many vivid facts. In the present war against the United States and Britain, Japan's aim is solely to secure the emancipation of the peoples in East Asia and to promote their common weal and prosperity. This must be clear from the Tojo statement in support of the independence of Burma and the independence movement of India. It may fairly be assumed, therefore, that, among the East Asiatic peoples at least, there does not exist any misgiving regarding Japan's actions. It is nevertheless very important that redoubled efforts should be made to bring home Japan's ideal to the world so as to enlist the cooperation of the world in our sacred war for the cause of freedom and peace. And these duties must necessarily devolve mainly on the newly organized Genron Hokoku Kai.

The Genron Hokoku Kai is at once an advance guard, whose duty it is to destroy the fortress of hallucination in which the enemy peoples live and then reawaken reason in them, and a construction corps which is charged with the duty of forging and strengthening ties of friendship and cooperation between our nation and other peoples. We ardently desire that all publicists and writers banded together under the banner of the Genron Hokoku Kai will achieve just as brilliant successes as our gallant fighting forces have scored and are scoring on all fronts, in the direction of vindicating Japan's ideal to the world, elucidating Japan's war aim and establishing the ideological union of all East Asiatic peoples.

A Constant Friend

Because of the close association of the pine with every type of Japanese landscape, growing by the sea, on the hillsides and in the forests, it is looked upon as a constant friend, symbolizing a strong, vigorous spirit, worthy of deep admiration. One must stand under one of the gnarled old pines, and hear the wind sighing through the branches, to understand its appeal in a country where everybody writes poetry. On either side of the old Tokaido (Eastern Sea Road) are rows of pines, the age and dignity of which serve as constant reminders of the days forever gone. With huge trunks over four feet in diameter they hem in the road so closely, that it is still narrow and more suited to the leisurely daimyo caravans than to the swift-moving restless traffic of the modern highways. Interspersed among these somber dark trees are villages of thatched roof houses, whose torn paper doors and sagging lintels tell the same story of age as do the pine trees.

During the New Year season, the pine, as a favorite and fittingly symbolic tree, is chosen to adorn houses and streets alike. In the song and literature of the country, in countless designs of family crests and in all forms of decorative art, the pine tree spreads its branches. No Japanese garden, however small, is complete without this evergreen. At weddings the pine appears again as a symbol of long life and fidelity for the bride and groom, suggesting a beauty that never fades or grows old. The largest spreading tree in the world, found curiously enough in a country where so much exists in miniature, stands at Karasaki. Dating from prehistoric times, the age of this mammoth growth must be at least two thousand years. The long branches, carefully propped up, numbering about 400 in all, cover an area of one sixth of a mile in circumference. (Excerpt from "The Beauty of Japan.")

A Year Ago Today

March 12, 1942

From Our Own Files

Imperial Army and Navy Forces in close collaboration effected a successful landing on Salamaua and Lae, vantage points on the eastern coast of New Guinea before dawn on March 8, in the face of enemy resistance. On March 10, about 60 enemy airplanes appeared overhead for an attack, but the Japanese Forces shot down four of them and caused the rest to flee, reveals a communique issued today by the Imperial Headquarters.

* * *

In a special message to both Houses of the Imperial Diet today, Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo again stressed Japan's noble aspiration for a happy and peaceful sphere in this part of the world, calling upon Australia and India to face the situation squarely and to reconsider their attitudes before it is too late.

* * *

Pointing out that the supply route linking the homeland with India, British treasure house, and Australia is exposed to danger as the result of the fall of Rangoon, capital of Burma, and the surrender of the Netherlands East Indies, journals in Berlin predicted that the operations of the Japanese Forces will surely accelerate the collapse of the British Empire.

* * *

Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, in his capacity of War Minister, and Navy Minister Shigetaro Shimada dwelt on the developments in the war situation culminating in the fall of Rangoon, capital of Burma, and the unconditional surrender of the Netherlands East Indies in reports to the House of Representatives today when the House met in a special full session. Both Ministers had made similar reports to the House of Peers earlier in the day.

* * *

The fall of Malaya, Burma, Java, Borneo and the Celebes to the Japanese is playing havoc with war finances of the Chungking regime. Several million Chinese workers have been working oil wells, rubber plantations and tin mines in these regions for many years, and their remittances to Chungking amounted to a considerable sum every year.

DEVELOPMENT OF CENTRAL CHINA HINGES ON SHANGHAI'S GUIDANCE

Port-City Is Pivotal Center of Supply and Distribution For Extensive Fertile Region

By SHUICHI MORISHITA
(From the Sozo)

Part I

The economic and financial reconstruction of Shanghai is the key to the solution of the problem of developing Central China into a productive industrial unit of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Situated at the mouth of the broad, busy Yangtze River which is the highway for a fertile region spreading over many thousands of square miles in which live a teeming population of 200,000,000, Shanghai is the pivotal center of a system of supply and distribution. With the rapid extension of Japanese activities into the southwest Pacific areas, Shanghai has had added importance attached to its geographical and economic position.

As the former citadel of Anglo-American economic and financial invasion of the Far East, this metropolitan port has now become the heir to their vast commercial, financial and industrial properties, including business houses, factories, warehouses and other utilities and facilites. However, following the epochal upheaval in world affairs it has become necessary to reorganize the economic structure of Shanghai, and in the process of reconstruction those features left by the Anglo-American interests which may be utilized and adapted to make the city a powerful foothold in the construction of the Co-Prosperity Sphere should be retained.

Today the War of Greater East Asia with the China Affair which it embraces has developed into a part of a global conflict and is unlikely to be short-termed, and it has become evident that the economic maintenance of China should not be left for Japan alone to undertake and that the Japanese military operations on the continent should become self-sustaining. In this program utmost advantage must be taken of the vast productive facilities in Shanghai as well as the city's capacity to be a great supply and distribution center for China and for the rest of the world.

Setting Up Light Industries

Japan and Manchoukuo both have mobilized their total productive power for the supply of essential war needs, and the manufacture of civilian goods has been relegated to a position of secondary importance. The establishment of light industries in Shanghai with the smooth flow of raw materials from the Chinese hinterland will thus afford an adequate supply of commodity goods for the general public and for exchange with the vast amounts of materials imported from the southern regions.

No other country within the Co-Prosperity Sphere has a power of consumption equal to China with her 450,000,000 population, and Shanghai is her greatest consumption center. By its geographical position this Chinese metropolis will be the great market for the flow of raw materials from the hinterlands of Central China, and in the process of building up this city as a pivotal distribution and supply center several important economic and financial factors must be considered.

As a basis for the financial reorganization of Shanghai there must be a sound, well-planned disposition of the tremendous amount of floating capital available in this city. Since the outbreak of the China Affair money has poured into Shanghai, and though the exact amount of this refugee capital is not known records of deposit conditions in the Shanghai banks show that where 70 per cent of the total deposits were formerly in time deposits and the remaining 30 per cent in current deposits, the ratio has now been reversed. Merchants, manufacturers and individuals preferred to keep their money readily available to be circulated freely. Currency circulation in the city before the China Affair was 300,000,000 yuan, but this has swelled to 1,000,000,000 yuan, while dealings in foreign bonds and "black market" tend to increase the size of this floating capital.

This excess money was not the result of profits from trade and industry in the city but for the most part was brought in from foreign sources. The increasing rigidity of economic control by the nations of the world with the spread of the war through Europe and Asia resulted in capital flowing into Shanghai as the only remaining free city, much of it via Hongkong.

With the advent of the War of Greater East Asia the financial situation in Shanghai has undergone a radical change, and speculative markets have been closed and control on hoarding tightened. The huge floating capital is now being turned into the more constructive field of developing the new pacification areas, where general peace and order have brought about an increase in population and a growth in trade and industry, inviting extensive investment of capital. Trade balance between these areas and Shanghai has turned in favor of the former, and since the latter has been cut off from foreign import it has to settle the balance in money.

Strict control, however, must be maintained over the movement of the capital from Shanghai to the interior, for if it is not invested in productive activities but in speculation and hoarding of goods its evils will not have been eliminated. Many small banks and money institutions have been set up in the pacification area, and though there is an appearance of prosperity here they must be directed into a course of economic construction and not permitted to undertake wayward, speculative enterprises.

Require Strict Control

To direct this floating capital into productive channels require a strict control and inspection of bank deposits, chiefly current deposits; the opening of investment possibilities in minor industries such as the manufacture of carpets in Nanking, of hemp-cloth in Nantun, of flower matting in Changshu and of cotton spinning in Hangchow, inasmuch as shortage of raw materials and lack of new markets make other large-scale productive enterprises difficult, and finally the encouragement of national savings and the issuance of reserve bank notes to absorb the capital and withdraw a great par of the currency in circulation.

A major step in solving the currency problem in Central China has been taken by the Nanking Government in replacing the old fapi with its reserve bank notes. However, with the stabilization of the currency market the floating capital turned towards speculation in land and commodity, and the result was a sudden rise in price.

Depreciation of Old Fapi

An original factor for the rise of commodity price was the depreciation of the old fapi on the foreign exchange. Following the enactment of the law to force the fapi out of circulation on June 25, 1942, measures for the gradual stabilization of commodity prices and for the gradual control of commodity payments were introduced on July 3 by the Nanking Finance Ministry. The objects of these acts were to fix a maximum price on commodities, set up price commissions in each of the leading cities, forbid financial institutions from engaging in commodity speculation and prevent constant changing of the fixed maximum prices.

(To Be Concluded)

In the Periodicals

Riso, No. 142, March, 1943 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Riso-sha, Tokyo. Price 50 sen. Leading articles: Foundation of Mathematics, Foundation Natural Science, Foundation of History, Foundation of Law, and Organization of Economics.

Kokusai Hyoron, Vol. 8, No. 3, March, 1943 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Kokusai Nippon Kyokai, Tokyo. Price 30 sen. Leading articles: Native Inhabitants in Java Under the Military Administration, Wartime Food Policy of North China, Construction of Economy and Racial Problem of Mengchiang, and Theory of National Defense in the North.

Seikai Orai, Vol. 14, No. 3, March, 1943 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Seikai Orai-sha, Tokyo. Price 50 sen. Feature articles: Tradition of Japan's Politics, Characteristics of Imperial Government, Profits of the Diet, the Diet and Financial Administration, and Practice of Strengthening Production.

Keikoku, Vol. 10, No. 3, March, 1943 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Zaisei Joho-sha, Tokyo. Price 50 sen. Leading articles: The Late General Senjuro Hayashi, Views of the Diet, Wartime Life, Principles and Present Situation of the Military Administration in Southern Regions, Present Phase of German-Soviet War, Strengthening the Wartime Structure in China, Advance of the National Government of China After Participation in War, and Wartime Economic Structure of China.

Jikyoku Zasshi, Vol. 2, No. 3, March, 1943 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Kaizo-sha, Tokyo. Leading articles: War and Diplomacy, German-Soviet War in Winter, Mediterranean Sea, North African War Situation and Anglo-American Contradiction, Story of Gandhi, Deployment at the Rear, U.S. Air Force in China, and Highlights of a Round-table Conference on War and Women.

Fruits of Wisdom

It is a common fault never to be satisfied with our fortune, nor dissatisfied with our understanding.—Rochefoucauld.

* * *

A perverse temper, and a discontented, fretful disposition, wherever they prevail, render any state of life unhappy.—Cicero.

READERS IN COUNCIL

Indians Demand Freedom

To the Editor:

The Indian people who live far from the vast territories watered by the Ganges river and blessed by the great Buddha, are at present performing a task of the greatest importance.

It is an auspicious factor that the number of Indian nationals scattered abroad amounts to a large figure and includes people of uncommon ability, having an excellent background and by no means deprived of political and social influence. They are in a position to raise their voices free from the ominous censorship prevailing in India which is causing millions and millions of her inhabitants to suppress their sentiments and restrain from fighting freely for the cause of their patriotic aspirations.

These sons of India living in various parts of the world and enjoying complete freedom conduct in these moments a worthy apostolate on their behalf and on that of their suffering brethers who are made to obey, humbly and submissively the dictates of their British masters.

The Indian communities fortunate enough to live in Japan or in any other country in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere wish in particular the advent of a better regime for their beloved motherland. This aspiration becomes more intense in their noble hearts, upon their being able to observe the amelioration of several countries where Japan's beneficient crusade has reached, and the amazing changes occurring among their people once outstanding for their poverty, neglect, indigence and other faults inherent to a deficient organization that pursues mainly illegitimate ends, or serves the selfish interests of alien enterprises in complete disregard of the legitimate rights of the unfortunate natives to enjoy happiness and derive their means of existence from the arduous work of their soil.

These Indians, we repeat, who contemplate the meritorious achievements of Japan in the Manchoukuo plains, in North China, the Philippine Islands, Hongkong, Burma, Java and Shonanto, and who envisage the unsuspected possibility of attaining a state of independence and progress that will ensure future peace and order in their country, are holding exciting mass meetings and assemblies to debate upon important Indian problems and to create in the world a new conscience in the face of the so unjustly trampled rights of her four hundred millions of human beings who patiently and quietly suffer the yoke of their bondage.

And we ask: Why should not these free Indian people, residing outside their own country fight with all the means at their disposal to aid their people, seeing that the drylands of Manchoukuo have been transformed into a flourishing country, gradually increasing her production to the benefit of those who enjoy the welfare promoted by free institutions ceaselessly working for the betterment of that large population? And why should they not fight when they see order restored in North China, where Japan has given herself entirely to the task, without demanding any compensation, and has returned the properties to the Chinese, as well as their concessions, and even given up her extraterritoriality rights? Likewise, when they contemplate the Philippines reborn thanks to the efforts of our military authorities. And Hongkong, where the most dubious negotiations of the drug dealers and all sorts of contraband were conducted, giving that port the reputation of being the paradise of international delinquency, which has now become a beautiful garden attended by the experienced hand of our soldier who, when he lays down his sword and lowers his gun, is a poet who knows how to cultivate the most delicate forms of life, from sweet family life to the ritual tea ceremony. And these Indian people we refer to, see these things for themselves and are greatly impressed because they have the sincere desire to see India awaken to the realization that it is possible to change the most execrable situation into the most magnificent existence.

That is why the members of the Indian nationalist party and the League of Indian Independence of Hongkong and their branches established in the Asiatic countries have gathered to accelerate a campaign which, once and for all, shall bring the welfare which they so eagerly wish to attain for their country.

Will the Indian masses realize the noble effort of their brethen residing abroad?

It is natural that in India the full significance of the promise that our crusade contains and involves can not be understood. In the first place, most of their people are influenced by the unhealthy propaganda of those who are only interested in maintaining the same state of affairs and of the invaders who do not wish to leave the territory where they exert their unrestricted domination, of their own free will. There are others, though of a reduced number, who have sold themselves to the pound sterling convertible in gold in the British

(Continued on Page 5)

GERMAN AIMS RAPIDLY ACHIEVED WITH FUEHRER'S RISE TO POWER

Bright Future Promised to Country Following Hitler's Rise—Tremendous Progress Made

By SHIGEO KOMATSU
(From the Gaiko Jiho)

German foreign policy since the end of the First World War to the present day can be classified into two periods: ten years before the rise of the Third Reich and 10 years after. The policy of the German Government in these two periods differed fundamentally and objectively. The former was conservative and followed the principle of non-resistance while the other was progressive and strove to eliminate the status quo.

In the first of these periods the leaders of Germany, were forced to recognize the defeat of Germany. Regardless of their inward feeling they pursued the policy of submitting to the pressure of the victorious Allied powers. They saw no other way for Germany to exist as a sovereign state. She had lost vast territories, and much of her resources; the value of currency had fluctuated and hundreds of thousands of unemployed were forced into the streets.

At this junction, indignant at the tragic plight of the nation, Adolf Hitler formed a party to rally the German people for the restoration of new Germany. The party advocated the abolition of the Treaty of Versailles, the recovery of lost territories, economic stability and better living conditions. A bright future was promised for Germany and the population immediately gave the party full-hearted support. Hitler's Party steadily increased its influence at each election and finally in January, 1933 gained full control of the Government.

Withdraws From League

The first diplomatic move of Hitler's Germany was the withdrawal from the League of Nations. The first major Power to withdraw from the League was Japan after the Manchurian Incident when the League and Japan differed on the manner of achieving peace in East Asia. The League of Nations then exposed her weakness when she was incapable of enforcing any sanction against Japan. With this in mind, the new German Government followed suit and withdrew from the League of Nations in October, 1933. As an explanation for this action it pointed to the failure of the League of Nations in world disarmament.

In the following year and a half there was no spectacular development in the diplomatic field. The German Government concentrated chiefly on domestic affairs. Sweeping changes took place in the administrative, industrial and cultural fields for the mobilization of national resources. But in January, 1935 the Third Reich succeeded in winning the Saar plebiscite.

The Saar valley is a territory on the Franco-German frontier with an area of 2,000 square kilometers. Although small in size, it is a center of the mining industry, producing abundant high grade coal. In the peace treaty this territory was placed under the supervision of the League for 15 years. At the end of this period a plebiscite was to be held among the people. It was generally felt that as the population was predominantly German, Saarland would be returned to the Reich. But as the time for the plebiscite drew near, anti-Hitler Communistic elements began intensive subversive activity. When the situation became difficult, international troops, consisting of British, Swedish and Italian forces, were stationed to conduct the balloting. The result was the overwhelming majority of 90 per cent voted for the return of Saar to Germany. This was the first achievement in Hitler's program to regain her former territories.

France was hard hit by the voting. Although France recovered the iron producing areas of Alsace-Lorraine she always had an eye on the coal fields of Saar for, with the iron of Alsace and the coal of Saar, the combination would greatly develop her industries. In the days before the rise of Hitler to power, Foreign Minister Stresemann negotiated with France for the return of Saarland to Germany after the expiration of the 15-year period and promised her the coal of that area. The French Government was relying on Stresemann's promise but Hitler ignored this pledge. Behind this strong attitude of the German Government was a powerful military machine.

Armed Force Increases

In the Treaty of Versailles the German Army was restricted to 100,000 men. But within Germany, troops were being trained in secret military camps and the armed force was increased annually. The army was expanded so rapidly it became no longer possible to keep it a secret. Germany then became confident that even if this was announced openly her neighbor France would be in no position to take any strong measures. Thus in March 16, 1935, her Propaganda Minister, Dr. Goebbels, in a radio address declared the rearmament of Germany and placed the permanent army at 500,000 men.

The event was alarming to France and the Soviet Union. The recovery of Saarland and the declaration of rearmament gripped France with fear while the Soviet Union became apprehensive of the German eastern policy. In May 1935 France and the Soviet Union signed an agreement for joint military action if either was attacked by Germany.

Surrounded by France and the Soviet Union, Germany felt the urgent demand of gaining a friendly power. The remaining great powers were Britain and Italy. In June 1935, Germany signed a naval agreement with Britain, pledging not to challenge British naval supremacy and to limit her naval strength to 35 per cent of that of Britain. In the fall of 1935 Italy declared war on Ethiopia and was confronted with an economic blockade sanctioned by the League of Nations. Germany supported Italy in her hour of distress and won the friendship of Premier Mussolini and Axis diplomacy for a new order in Europe was established between the two countries.

Firmly established on the Franco-German frontier, she then turned her attention to the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union had feared the rapid rise of Germany in the west. With an increase in her war budget she had constructed the Stalin defense line on the Soviet-Polish frontier and in 1936 one Soviet General boasted of a complete preparation for war on two fronts. Japan and Germany in the face of the ever spreading menace of the Communist Internationale concluded an Anti-Comintern Pact in November 1936. This was not a military agreement but a cultural agreement designed to thwart the destructive operations of the Comintern. Nevertheless, the Soviet Union foresaw the possibility of this agreement becoming a prelude to a military alliance.

Along this time, Germany took advantage of the opportunity of undertaking her expansion eastward. The first move was the annexation of Austria. In March, 1938, Hitler submitted a request to this effect to the Austrian Premier Dr. Kurt von Schuschnigg but was refused. The German motorized units immediately pushed into Vienna, its capital. The troops received a warm welcome from the Austrian people.

Later, Germany took another big stride in her advance to the east. In October 1938 Hitler demanded the return of Sudetenland. The Czech Government showed no signs of yielding this territory while the demand brought vigorous protest from Britain and France. A conference was held in Munich among the leaders of four powers, Chamberlain, Daladier, Mussolini, and Der Fuehrer. The meeting resulted in the relinquishment of Sudetenland to Germany. Also at this time the British Government saw the inevitability of war with Germany in the near future.

Demands Danzig

Germany, however, was not one to flinch at this tense situation. In April 1939 she requested of Poland the return of Danzig. The Polish Government in anticipation of such an action had previously signed a military agreement with Britain. She thus took a firm stand against the German request. Meantime, Germany also prepared to meet the consequent war with Britain which then seemed imperative. She signed a military alliance in May with Italy and started surprising diplomatic negotiations with the Soviet Union. To challenge Britain and France it was necessary for her to insure the safety of her eastern front. On the other hand, the Soviet Union was eager to transfer the German pressure to the west and have her engaged with Britain and France. Thus on August 23, 1939 a non-aggression pact between the Soviet Union and Germany was announced.

Shortly afterwards the German forces began their march into Poland. The Poles resisted and the British and Franch came to her aid, enveloping France. The intrusive attitude of the Soviet Union on her eastern front finally forced Germany to declare war against the Soviet Union in June of 1941. In December, 1941 when Japan entered the war Germany also took concerted action in declaring war against the United States.

Since Hitler's rise to power Germany with her powerful army has made rapid progress toward achieving her aims. Already she has run over most of Europe from Scandinavia to the Mediterranean and from the Atlantic to the Soviet Union. When the Caucasus comes under German control, Hitler's Germany will dominate all of Europe.